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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,205.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. Agra, 1,907 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander H. A. Street, R.N.R., as above from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 3rd June. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all Ports with which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 30 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on Wednesday, the 26th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Monday the 31st May, will be in time for her, at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 12th May 1875. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

I exchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

	May 1875.		June 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	28	Leave BUSHEE	16
„ Kurrachee	1	„ Bushire	18
„ Gwadur	3	„ Linga	21
„ Fask	5	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Muscat	24
„ Linga	8	„ Kurrachee	29
„ Bushire	10		July 1875
„ Feo	12	Arrive BOMBAY	2
Arrive BUSHIRE	13		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander P. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 31st May 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,630 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

	May 1875.		June 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave Madras	11
„ Carwar	29	„ Mudjanam	12
	June	„ Cocanada	13
„ Mangalore	1	„ Vizagapatam	14
„ Tellicherry	2	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Calicut	3	„ Gopalpore	15
„ Cochin	4	„ False Point	16
„ Negapatam	5	Arrive CALCUTTA	18
„ Pondicherry	8		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers at this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atchem, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company's.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the S. S. MALACCA, 392 Tons, 70 H. P., Commander H. I. Guy, R.N.R., as above on THURSDAY, the 27th May 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Barnee.	Dwaghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Ratnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jaytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Vizindrug.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, AT 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, W. Ashton Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th May at 4 P.M., from the A, one Bunder:—

Barnee.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa (Panjim.)
Jaytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£23	£15	£4
Suez	35	22	9
Port Said	35	24	10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14-10
Marseilles	52	36	15

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Including Wines. Without food.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st of June 1875.
PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDUS, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Rumman Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	
				May.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.
				June.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2972	450	4th—Southampton.
CHINA	G. Brooke	2010	400	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	R. M. Grille	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2383	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, May 24, 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 31st May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. G. Ansons, will be despatched as above, carrying H.M. Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no Brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be delivered at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th May 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 29th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Company's Steam-ship CEYLON, 2,111 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain J. C. Almond, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 24th May 1875.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL. TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 27TH MAY.

THE fine Screw Steamer PALES-TINE, 2,000 H. P., Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's will be despatched as above. She has superior accommodation for 25 1st Class Passengers and will make the run in 30 days. For Passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ROSARIO, arrived from GLASGOW, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING and counterpart signatures, to PAY FREIGHT and take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claim will be admitted for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY, &c. under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Peddicombe, s.s. Rosario.

Bombay, 24th May 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., at Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned:—

229 Bales damaged Cotton of different marks, landed ex s. s. King Arthur.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance before delivery.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist &c., &c.

1 Bale White Twist, No. 16.
3 Bales Grey Shirtings.
7 do. Grey T. Cloth.
2 do. Grey Jaconets.
6 do. Grey Mudapollams.
2 Cases White Quiltings.
4 do. Brocades.

A quantity of White and Grey Piece Goods, damaged from Jedda.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL MEDICAL BOOKS.

On TUESDAY, the 1st June Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large collection of useful and valuable medical Books, including numerous standard books in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence, Materia Medica, and Botany, Anatomy and Physiology Churchill's, Natural Philosophy and Natural History, and other allied sciences, Braithwaite's and Rankin's half yearly abstracts, Medical, Pharmaceutical and other Medical and Surgical journals, &c. &c.

The property of a medical gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view four days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, Porcelainware, &c., No. 34, Middle Colaba.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c. the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe. The same comprises cut glassware dinner and dessert services, plateglware such as kecopdishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, waiter, butter-pot, toast-rack, spoons and forks, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c. carved blackwood furniture such as mahogany telescope, dinner table, dining-room chairs, sideboard, teapoys, round, pier, and writing tables, easy pedicu and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, whatnot, chiffoniers, hat stand, screens, double light hanging argand lamp, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, iron four-post bedsteads, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing-tables, dress and cheval glasses, clothes press, camphor wood chest of drawers, towel horses, dispenser articles, &c. &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

English Office Furniture.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, the property of Government.

62 Cases of servicable surgical instruments.

The above cases are now on view.

Also, 1 case patent Medicines.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and English Mahogany French polished and richly open Carved Black-wood Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first class Rosewood grand Square Piano by Schiedmayer and Sons, Stuttgart, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a First class Open Carriage, nearly new, a handsome Mail Phaeton convertible into a waggonette, by Collett and Co., an English built bu gy by Silk and Sons, a pair of Chesnut Horses, over 15-1, about 5 and 7 years, 2 Grey Mares 14-3½, about 5 and 6 years, a grey Mare extremely fast, 6 years, sets of double and single harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's saddles, &c. at No. 109, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and Handsome household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c. the property of A. Blaschech, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT COLABA DEPOT, MIDDLE COLABA.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the household furniture, &c., the property of Lieutenant Colonel Clutterbuck, consisting of 1 iain blackwood and portable English furniture, with packing cases, dispense articles, cooking utensils, military appointments, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from the 2nd proximo.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th Instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CALLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

4 bales Woollen Cloth, 1 case Hats, 14 bags Corks, 4 cases Glassware containing Decanters, Jugs, Tumblers, &c., 3 cases Scissors, 1 case Alpaca Umbrellas, 2 cases Chimneys, &c.

On account and at the risk of Piroshaw Bomonjee by order of Khakhoy Budroodin, Esq.:—

30 Dozen Quinine 1 oz. in a bottle.
30 „ „ ½ oz. „
20 „ „ 1 oz. „
14 Canisters Caster oil.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT VITHALWADDY.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Ashaibai, widow, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Gumputrao Pandoorungjee.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Khuteewaddy Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 146, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 98, containing in the compound of Thuckor Lukhmidas Visram, on or towards the north by the house of Vithoba Pandurungjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Bapoobhoy Rajubhai Sindray.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1875.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, (By order of the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of KOLA KHAKEE DOSSA, the mortgagor.—Under instructions from the mortgagee, under and by virtue of the POWER of SALE, reserved to him, by Deed of Mortgage bearing date 1st June 1870,

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises. All that piece or parcel of LAND, or Government Ground, together with Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-House, or Range of Chawl, situate, lying and being at Shaik Abdool a Doctor Street, in the sub-district of Dhoolesh war, containing by admeasurement 1 4 1 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 8, and in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 2,849, and bounded on the east by public pas sage, on the west by a street called Motton Row, on the north by the property of Moorad Espai, and on the south by the property of Joseph Gunay.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved hous-hold furniture, best plated glass and porcelain ware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by C. H. Scroier, a handsome strong built open carriage by Kesterton, a pair of showy horses and strong bay Arab carriage horse, two nice grey Arab carriage horses, child's pony, double barrelled breech and muzzle loading guns, patent English garden roller, wa s, stores, a choice collection of English roses, ferns, orchis and other valuable plants, &c. &c., at No 27, Cumballa Hill.

On SATURDAY next, the 29th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 27, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horses, &c., of James A. P. Mackintosh, Esq., the same comprising plain and cut glassware, hands me white and gold dinner, white, green and gold dessert services, transparent China breakfast service, best electro-plated hotwater curry dishes, dish covers, table spoons and forks, fish knives and forks, cruet stand, breakfast companions, pickle frame, egg boiler, egg frame, ice pitcher, claret jugs, waiters, bu ter cooler, covers, table and chamber candlesticks, best steel table cutlery and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as dining table in 6 pieces for 16 persons, another for 8 persons, drawing room, pier, side, wine, writing, dressing and washing tables, lady's writing and work tables, conversation, reclining and sofa couches, inlaid patent arm chairs, drawing room easy arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, wardrobes, linen press screens, tea caddy, bookstand, chiffoniers, Brussels carpet, flower vases and stands, four post bedsteads, American chairs, lady's dressing table, mahogany dressing and cheval glasses, good press, brass fourposts bedstead, clothes press, towel horses, chromolithographs and photographs, teapoys, camp cot, chest of drawers, hanging and table lamps, marble clocks, double barrelled muzzle loading gun by Westley Richard in case, one double barrelled breech loading gun, reading lamps, one and two light hanging argand lustres, flowers, engravings, superior pair, shaving morocle and tock stores, a first-rate solid mahogany grand square pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder, table ornaments, mashed box, baba cot, a patent English garden roller, an iron watering car, watering tanks, a choice collection of English roses, ferns, orchis and other valuable plants, reading books, bath dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A strong built handsome double-seated open carriage by Kaiser on.

1 fair powerful and showy bay Arab carriage horses.

2 Strong grey Arab carriage horses, child's pony, bullock, &c. &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

English Office Furniture.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. Crawford & Co. at their rooms, on Monday next, the 31st inst, at 2 P.M., handsome English office furniture, containing board rooms, Spanish mahogany tables, cabinet desks, Europe chairs, cabinet books, copying press &c., the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per CORONMANDEL (s s), from LONDON, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING for inspection and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS from the Bunders.

No CLAIM will be admitted for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

MACKINLAY, SIMPSON Co.,
Agents.

25th May 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. TRINACRIA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Trinacria.

Bombay, 25th May 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of TWO THREE-STORIED BLOCKS of STAFF QUARTERS with OUTHOUSES at PAREL, in the Island of Bombay. Plans, Specifications and Conditions of Contract may be seen at my Office, where also Forms of Tenders and Schedule of Rates can be obtained on and after THURSDAY, the 27th of May on payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders on these Forms only endorsed "Tender for Buildings at Parel," addressed to the Agent, will be received at his Office on or before NOON of THURSDAY, the 3rd of June.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILSON BELL,
Chief Engineer.

Elphinstone Circle, Chief Engineer's Office, 24th May 1875.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A PART from the singularly favourable circumstances under which it is selected for us, this admirable Wine, equal to any at Twenty Rupees per dozen, is not placed in the hands of the Indian Public at Rupees Ten without the strictest economy having been necessarily exercised in every step of its importation. We invite all who know good Wine, to say whether they can purchase anything equal to it in France at the price we charge for it here, which is

Quarts, *Re.* 10. *Pints, Re.* 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS FOR THE PRESENT HOT SEASON.

FOULARDINES, 32 INCHES WIDE, DRAB GROUND, with Blue Stripes, ¼ inch, ¼ inch, ¼ inch, ¼ inch, 1½ inch and 2 inches wide, Re. 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, 32 INCHES WIDE, DRAB GROUND, Crimson Stripes, ¼ inch, ¼ inch, ¼ inch wide, &c. 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, 32 INCHES WIDE, MAUVE GROUND, with Violet Stripes, ¼ inch, ¼ inch, ¼ inch, and 1 inch wide, Re. 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, 32 INCHES WIDE, LIGHT BLUE GROUND, with Dark Blue Stripes, ¼ inch, ¼ inch, ¼ inch, and 1 inch wide, Re. 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, 32 INCHES WIDE, DRAB GROUND, with Dark Blue Stripes, ¼ inch, ¼ inch, ¼ inch and 1 inch wide, Re. 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, 32 INCHES WIDE, FAWN GROUND, with Dark Brown Stripes, ¼ inch, ¼ inch, and 1 inch wide, Re. 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, 32 INCHES WIDE, DRAB GROUND, with Green Stripes, ¼ inch and 1 inch, Re. 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, 32 INCHES WIDE, SILVER GREY GROUND, with Black Stripes, ¼ inch ¼ inch, ¼ inch and 1 inch wide, Re. 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, 32 INCHES WIDE, PRIMROSE GROUND, with Dark Brown Stripes, ¼ inch, ¼ inch, ¼ inch and 1 inch wide, Re. 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, 32 INCHES WIDE, PRIMROSE GROUND, with Dark Brown Stripes, ¼ inch, ¼ inch, ½ inch and 1 inch wide, Re. 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, DRAB GROUND, with Violet Stripes, ¼ inch, ¼ inch, ½ inch, ¼ inch, ¼ inch, and 1 inch, Re. 1 per yard.

FOULARDINES, HAIR CORD STRIPES, in Viole and White, Pink and White, Black and White, Green and White, and Blue and White, very suitable for Children's wear, 32 in wide, Re. 1 per yard.

We have also all the above in Coloured Spots, suitable for Polonaise, at Re. 1 per yard.

THE NEW SATEEN CLOTHS, in all the New shades, Pink, Violet, Blue, Sky Blue, Crimson, Mauve, Black and Lavender, a beautiful faced cloth, very suitable for Costume Skirts, 32 inches wide, Re. 1 per yard.

THE NEW GRASS LAWNS, with Light Blue, Navy Blue, White Grenat Brown, Peacock and self-Coloured Stripes, 27 inches wide, As 12 per yard.

BADMINTON COSTUMES.

THE NEW GRASS LAWN HOLLANDS, 35 inches wide, Re. 1, Re. 1½, Re. 1½ per yard.

GRASS LAWNS, with Black, Violet and Brown Spots, 27 inches wide, As. 12 per yard.

PLAIN GRASS LAWNS, 24 inches wide, As. 8 per yard.

THE NEW GRASS LAWN GAUZE, 24 inches wide, with Fancy Self-Coloured Silk Stripe, As. 12 per yard.

CAMBRICS, in all Colours 32 inches wide, Re. 1 per yard.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAMER TO DASGAUM.

NOTICE.—THE STEAM FERRY to DASGAUM and the intermediate ports will CEASE to PLY for the season, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medows Street.

TO BE LET, from 5th June, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Chinchpoogly Hill, now in the occupation of Dr. Gray. Rent only Rs. 75. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

29, Meadow Street.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 54 of 1873.

KHULUCKDINA KALEANBHOY, &c. ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
MADHOWRAO DINANATH, &c. ..... Defendant.

The sale advertised in the above Suit to take place on the premises on the 18th proximo, is POSTPONED.

N. DAJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 25th May 1875.

THE ACBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 200 (TWO HUNDRED) per SHARE has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS at the Office of the Company, No. 26, Shamsjee Hasanjee Street, on and after THURSDAY, the 10th Proximo, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Shareholders are REQUESTED to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for the payment of Dividends.

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 26, Shamsjee Hasanjee Street, Bombay, 24th May 1875.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company will not be RESPONSIBLE during the MONSOON for DAMAGE by WET to Piece Goods, Twist, or other Manufactured Goods that are not DAMMERED or PACKED in WATER-PROOF COVERING. Undammered Packages will be accepted for conveyance, but they will be booked and carried only at the RISK of the SENDERS.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th May 1875.

NOTICE.

Dr. ROBERT WALLACE JAMES (Deceased).

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled: "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of ROBERT WALLACE JAMES, Doctor of Medicine, Surgeon Major in Her Majesty's Bombay Army, sometime residing at Portobello, near Edinburgh, North Britain, and thereafter at Aden, in the Presidency of Bombay, deceased, who died at Sea on his passage from India to Scotland on or about the 26th day of February 1874, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose Estate and Effects (with the certified copy of the Will and Testament Testamentary annexed) were granted on the Twenty-first and sealed on the 24th day of May, 1875, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to ADAIR CRAUFURD, CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH, and FRANCIS ARTHUR OWEN, all of Bombay, Esquires, Solicitor, are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1875, to send to the said Administrators at their Office in Apollo Street, Fort, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to Mrs. FRANCES ANN CHAPMAN, otherwise BELL and JOHN THOMPSON (two of the Executors named in the General Disposition and Settlement or Will), and will distribute the same to the parties who shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their Debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN.
Proctors.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN WOMAN to proceed to England in charge of Children. Apply to KING, KING, & Co., 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

TWO or three Gentlemen can be accomodated with Board and Residence in the Fort, at Rs. 70 per month, or room only at Rs. 50. Apply "G.Z.," *Gazette* Office.

A QUANTITY of PRESERVED SOUP, in good condition, will be SOLD by AUCTION at the Commissariat Stores at 12 Noon on the 29th instant Terms Cash.

TO LET, a COOL FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Bandora Hill, from the 1st Prox., now in the occupation of H. Cameron, Esq. Apply to MENESSE & Co.

TO be SOLD on SATURDAY, the 29th Instant, at Messrs. BENNETT & Co., a Handsome English-built Sociable, with Monsoon shutters, by "Oakes," with pair of Australian Mares, and Harness complete.

NOTICES.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Rev. C. J. Hinkson, B.A., Principal.

NOTICE—1,200 (Twelve Hundred) pounds of FRESH SHIP BISCUIT on hand FOR SALE. The Undersigned will receive offers for its PURCHASE up to 27th instant.

The Biscuit can be seen at the Commissariat Stores.

JOHN B. FENWICK, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 13th May 1875.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will observe FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 28th and 29th instant, as HOLIDAYS in honour of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
M. LANDON, Manager.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,
J. CHALMERS, Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NORLS, Agent.

Bombay, 19th May 1875.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

UDWARA STATION.

During the month of ADUR which commenced on May the 19th, and will terminate on June, the 18th, the UP and DOWN MAILS will stop at UDWARA for the purpose of picking up and setting down passengers.

1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers will be booked from all stations at which the mails stop to Udwara and Udwara will book 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers to all stations at which the mails stop.

Return Tickets, issued to Udwara from 19th May to the 18th June, will be available for return within 7 days inclusive from the date of issue, but passengers who do not return on or before the 18th June (on which day the mail will cease to stop at Udwara) must use the mixed.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th May 1875.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.

THESE SEALS are now supplied through Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay. Seals with moveable Dates, adapted for 10 or more years, at an extra cost.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

BAINDOL'S
MEDITERRANEAN SALT.

By means of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 25TH MAY, 1875.

The steadier feeling in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday, mentioned in Reuter's opening message, does not appear to have been maintained to the close, the evening telegram giving the tone as quiet, prices of Surats barely supported. This morning's market opens dull; probable sales 8,000 bales; imports 12,000.

In New York yesterday Mid Uplands on the spot was still quoted at 16¼ cents, but futures were 1/16 cent per lb. lower. The crop figures to date show the following comparisons:—

	1875	1874	1873
Three days' receipts.....	6,000	9,000	13,000
" Exports to U. K....	10,000	7,000	13,000
Total recpts. since 1st Sept.	3,373,000	3,649,000	3,386,000
" Exports to U. K....	1,625,000	1,679,000	1,631,000

Cotton yesterday was quiet but steady at previous prices and Cocoanut Oil was also unaltered. The decline of 2s. per cwt. in Bombay Linseed is still maintained.

At the London Skin sales yesterday 946,000 Skins were sold, buyers being willing operators at lower rates. Colonial Skins closed ¼d. to 1d. per lb. higher.

A further payment of £157,000 into the Bank of England was advised yesterday making £490,000 paid in since the last statement. This does not look like dear money, at the same time Consols this morning come at 93⅞, a decline of 3/8 from the highest point, which shows a certain want of confidence. French lientes are still at 103; Bar Silver 57½d. per oz.

In Sterling Exchange transactions to-day have been insignificant and rates are in no way altered. No change has been made in the Bank of Bombay's charges at to day's board meeting and the position and prospects of the market are the same as we have had to notice for some days past. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9d	per rupee
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 10¼d	"
Credits 3 do	1s. 10⅛ to 9-32d	"
Documents 3 do	1s. 10 9/32d to 5/16	"

There is some enquiry for bills on Calcutta at slightly firmer rates but there are few sellers. Demands bills have advanced to 3/16 premium and 60 days' sight to ¾ per cent. discount. Government Paper is stronger at a nominal advance of ¼. We quote Fours Rs. 102¼ to ⅜; Fours and a half Rs. 103¼ to ⅝, Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

Shares are steady but transactions have not been large and prices show little change. Bank of Bombay are steady but unaltered, and Spinning shares although firm are also the same Apollo Press have advanced Rs. 200 and Bombay Press have declined Rs. 50 per share. Bombay Burmah Trading shares are again Rs. 10 higher.

Cotton—The change of wind has brought in a large number of the overdue Dhollers boats and there has consequently been more doing on the green to-day in the shape of selection, but there is very little new buying going on and prices have an easier tendency. Should the wind continue favourable we ought to receive nearly all the Cotton now on the way from Kattyawar ports in the course of this week, and with that the season will virtually be at an end. Receipts yesterday were 9,146 bales making 19,258 bales for the three days, figures we will not large for.

Freight by steamer are very steady at £ 1-16-3 to £1-17-6, for immediate shipment and for further forward speculators, having all the available tonnage in hand ask £2. By sailing ships £1-15 for wood and £2 6-3 to £2 7-6 for Iron are the current quotations,

Piece Goods are in the same dull state, prices if anything being a shade lower. Importers show more willingness to sell even at a concession, but the up-country demand is very slow and dealers, therefore, are not to be tempted into large operations.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value poh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.		Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	94
22,000	1,000	all	7½p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	1273
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras ..	1,250
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China. ...	275
40,000	2814	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	221xon
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	163
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	108
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	6p.	Colaba Land Co.....	1,220
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	117
1,750	1,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	725
8,000	1,400	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9-32	5 p.	G. I. P. Railway Consld.	
.....	£20	21 13-32	5 p.c.	do. Stock	245
.....	£20	21 13-32	5 p.c.	do. New £20 Shares	196
.....	£20	65-75	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£8	21 13-32	do.	Ditto	32
.....	60	1,000	4p.c.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	25	24 25-32	do.	Do. New £15 Shares ..	227

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100%	Alexandra Spinning	1,325
800	5,500	all	200%	Alliance Spinning	2,900
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. C.	1,700
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,055
2470	150	150	10%	Bombay Spinning	280
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	860
2,500	2,000	all	100p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,240
1,500	1,25.	all	100p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,005
1,800	1,000	all	100p.c.	Great Eastern	1,120
700	1,000	all	60p.c.	Hingunbeat S. & W. Co.	1,010
726	1,000	all	100p.c.	Jowraj Ballco Mills	1,115
.....	...	500	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,140
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	950
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	750	20%	Manockji Petit's	1,120
1,000	1,000	all	100p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,140
4,000	645	all	50p.c.	Oriental	675
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.c.	Soondercas Spinning....	1,105
500	1,000	250	160	Do. do. 1/4 share	276

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporat	1,685
5,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	27p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	120
2,150	200	150	8 p.ct.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co....	18
1,500	60	all	30 ps.	Treacher & Co	355 xd
.....	50	nil	40 ps.	Vegas Patent Slip Co....	25

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ship St. Hilda, 1,091 tons, Captain W. Kennedy, will sail to-day in ballast for Java.

The s.s. King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain J. Johnstone, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez canal, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Columbian, 1,417 tons, Captain Robbie, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with Extra China Mail and the cargo of 32 chests opium, 2,034 bales cotton and general cargo.

The s. s. Thracian, 1,342 tons, Captain R. Hutcheson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, (April 17th), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Wills, and Mr. G. S. Barnett.

The s.s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Compta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Pratt and two children, Mr. J. B. Mendoza, six second-class and one hundred forty deck passengers.

The s. s. Pehlwan, 51 tons, Captain W. Wood, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant, from Coast and Goa, (May 21st), with a general cargo and two first-class, and one hundred deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

The s. s. Coromandel, 1,290 tons, Captain J. O. Mahy, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant, from London, (April 22nd), calling at Malta, Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the followings passengers:—Mrs. Dunsterville and two daughters, and Mr. Pant.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Coromandel (s)	Mahy	London, April 22.
"	Pehlwan (s)	Wood	Goa, May 21.
25	Pizarris (s)	Hansford ...	Liverpool, April 17.
"	East	Marshall ...	Liverpool, Dec 26.
"	Pearl(s).....	Ashton	Compta, May 22.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Kotwa (s)	Morrison ...	Jeddah, &c.
"	Ardenlee	Davis	Hull.
"	Columbian (s)	Robbie	Chins, &c.
"	King Arthur (s).....	Johnstone ...	Liverpool.
"	Pehlwan (s)	Wood	Coast & Goa.

The ship St. Hilda, Kennedy, to Java, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Pearl, to Coast & Compta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 25.

From Liverpool.

Blenkiron s, 199 bundles & 2,438 bars Iron round, Lookmanjee Hurjeejee.

From London.

Phrenologist, 9 cases plate glass, Abdoolabhoy Abdoolally; 25 cases honey soap, Alladin Nooroin; 3 cases glassware Shiloo Hanjee & Co; 50 baskets beer Wm Watson & Co; 60 casks beer, Aldridge Salmon & Co; 7 cases hardware, Lookmanjee Hurjeejee.

Macedonia s, 100 boxes tin plates, Tarpall Cama; 10 cases old tom & 10 cases ginger wine, M & E Bazonjee.

From Bordeaux.

Bat via s, 50 cases brandy, Cawasjee Manuckjee; 154 cases claret, Sorabjee Merwanjee & Co; 80 cases claret & 25 cases brandy, Bolton & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 24.

For Liverpool.

Blair Athol, 1,000 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 150 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

City of Richmond, 100 bales cotton, Jaitha Vurit.

Grampian, 100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.

Dread Naught, 1,000 cwts linseed, V Ebram & Co; 100 bales cotton Wallace & Co.

Sandringham, 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Louisa Fletcher, 101 bales cotton, M Dayal; 100 bales cotton, A Kunjkar & Co; 227 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

Cumeria, 425 cwts rapeseed, Knoop & Co.

Phrenologist, 9 0 cwts linseed, Visrambhoy Ebraham & Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

Falerina s, 200 cwts coir yarn, Madowjee Ghulla; 110 cases hingdi, Ebram Hasom; 5 bales cotton, P Maunekjee; 300 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Harry; 200 bales cotton, The L A & A Co.

Bellona s, 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria; 150 bales cotton, Corjee Ludha; 60 bales cotton, Bhawanjee Thackarsee; 200 bales cotton, Varsonjee Narronjee; 75 bales cotton, Lallachund Ramdayall; 60 bales wool, K Tockersee & Co.

Macedonia s, 1,350 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 26 bales wool, B I S N Co; 100 bales cotton, Tricomjee Namodass; 125 bales cotton, Varjiall Luckmon; 100 bales cotton, Henry Dodds & Co; 60 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co; 125 bales cotton, M Pitamber.

Ashrore, 325 bales cotton, Knoop & C; 50 bales cotton, S Narranjee.

Celia s, 19 bales wool, Askern Khungar; 75 bales cotton, Khimjee Vurdhoman; 72 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 18 bales cotton, Narandass Rajaram & Co.

Arthur s, 53 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocan; 70 bales cotton, C Loya; 101 bales cotton, The L A & A Co.

Atlanta s, 600 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

For London.

Woodburn s, 30 bales hides, N Allarkhia; 14 cases gum, P Heerachund; 2 bales hides and 2 cases fishmaws, G H Farpia; 8 bales skins, G B Abdool Cadur; 191 cwts hirdwood, M Prempjee; 24 packages cloves, C Hussonbhoy.

Agra s, 228 cwts coffee, Nance Khutow; 195 cwts linseed, H Gangjee; 75 cwts nuxvomica, Ruzabelly Allirua.

For Hull.

Reporter, 1,350 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Trevanion 900 cwts linseed, Hoorjee Ragjee.

For Naples.

Batavia s, 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

For Genoa.

Batavia s, 200 bales cotton, H Clasen & Co; 2 bales cotton, E Spooner & Co.

For Falmouth.

Majesty, 481 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Batavia s, 1,695 cwts teel seed Finlay Scott & Co.

For Hongkong.

Columbian s, 1 0 cwts Sandlewood, M N Pacha; 90 bales cotton, E Noordin & Co; 4 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 14 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 18 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 22.

Crowe, Lieut-Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

May 23.

Stewart, Captain, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Bengal.
Downing, Captain, Bengal P W Dept, on leave, from Rangoon.

May 24.

Lucas, Surg, Bombay I M Dept, to join, from England.
M-Laughlin, Lieut, Madras 48th Regt, on Med Cert, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES—May 24.

Downing, Captain, Bengal P W Dept, on furlough, to Europe.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, May 22.)

Topographical Survey of India.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr. G T Templeton, Asst Surveyor, from 6th April 1875, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

Maj H H Godwin-Austen, Depy Supdt, 2nd grade, recently employed with the Duffla Military Expedition, resumed charge of No 6, or Khasi and Garo Hills, Topographical Survey, on the afternoon of the 22th April 1875.

Capt W F Badeley, Offg Depy Supt, 3rd grade, is allowed three months' privilege leave, under Section 10 of the Civil Leave Code, from the afternoon of the 1st May 1875.

Privilege leave for one month, from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it, is granted to H Hood, Esq, Asst Supt of Survey, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Revenue Survey Department.

Capt William Jackson Stewart, Asst Supdt of Rev Survey, for one month, under Chapter VI, Section 21, of the Civil leave Code, from the 29th April 1875.

Archæological Survey of India.

Mr J O Hughes, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as his services can be spared.

Telegraph Department.

Mr J S Lincoln, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough for one year, with effect from 1st June 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, under Section 7, and subsidiary leave for fifteen days under Section 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Public Works Department.—Military Works.

Mr J Purdie, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, 1st Allahabad Division, is granted two months' leave to study the native languages, and one month's privilege leave in addition, from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Mr N A B Chambers, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from 6th to 2nd Circle Military Works.

Mr F W Morse, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from 2nd to 5th Circle, Military Works.

Mr W Browne, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Darjeeling Division, is granted four months' sick leave from 27th February 1875. This cancels Image Gen-ral's Notification No 145, dated 14th December 1874, granting Mr Browne three months' privilege leave.

Lieut W L Greenstreet, s n, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, Agra Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the 27th April 1875.

In Inspector General's Notification No 35, dated 15th April 1875, for the words "Mr E LeLievre, Asst Engr, is appointed to the temporary charge of the Fyzabad Division, read "Mr E LeLievre is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the Fyzabad Division."

Mr A S Gasper, the Asst Registrar of the Court having obtained five month's leave of absence with effect from the 24th of April last the Hon the Offg Chief Justice has, with the approval of H Ey the Govr Gen of India in Council, appointed Mr E Warde Jones to officiate for Mr Gasper so long as may be necessary during his absence on leave.

Director of State Railways.

Sergt R Colcombe, late Overseer, 1st grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted leave on medical certificate from the 16th Feb to the 4th March 1875.

Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Mr J B Chalmers, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from he office of the Engr-in-Chief to the Mooltan Dist.

Mr J B Chalmers, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Shoojabad Division, is granted seventy-nine days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from June 7th, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Mr A Inverarity, A sst Engr, 2nd grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted seventy-four days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from June 15th, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Mr H O'Connor, Accts, 4th grade, transferred to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 208, dated 30th April 1875, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 12th instant, and is attached to the Central Office of Accounts.

Mr J W Beasington, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Shoojabad Division is transferred to the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, as a temporary arrangement, for special duty.

The following posting and transfers have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Mr. J B Chalmers, Assist Eng, 1st Grade, to the Shoojabad Division.

Sindia State Railway.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 64 of 12th April 1875, Mr. W Tatlock, Sub-Engr, 2nd Grade, transferred from Indus Valley State Railway, reported his arrival at Agra on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

Mr. Tatlock is posted to No. 1 Survey Party.

Subject to the approval of the Director of State Railways, Mr. J H L Patterson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade Cheenab Depot, is transferred to Lahore and placed in charge of the Office of Chief Store-keeper with effect from the forenoon of the 8th May 1875.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 61, dated 12th April 1875, transferring Mr. Bell Store-keeper, 2nd grade, from Punjab Northern State Railway to the Rajputana State Railway, the officer made over charge of the Rawee Section Depot Stores to Mr James Smith, Sub-Store-keeper, 2nd grade, on the forenoon of the 5th May 1875, and left for Agra on the afternoon of the 6th idem.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 77 dated the 1st May 1875, granting Mr. Spoore fifteen days' subsidiary leave to Mr W J Galwey, Ex Engr 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, this officer made over charge of the Jhelum Bridge Division to Mr F M Avern, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, on the afternoon of the 8th May 1875, and on the same date availed himself of the subsidiary leave.

Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr S Kiddle, Accts, 3rd grade availed himself on the 5th April 1875 of the subsidiary leave granted to him in Notification No 466 E, dated 2nd April last, and reported his departure from Bombay, on the 5th inst for Europe on sick leave for six months granted to him in above Notification.

This cancels Notification No 514 E, dated 15th April last.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 22,)

Major T E Vandergucht, 1 istrict Supdt of Police, availed himself of the six week's privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 1525, dated 4th inst, on the 5th forenoon.

Mr A B Marriott, District Supdt of Police, Damoh, made over charge of his office to Mr W Bagley, Inspr of Police, on the 11th inst, before noon.

Colonel J B Dennys, Depy Comsr, assumed charge of the Nagpore District from Mr F E Elliott, on the 17th instant, on the 16th inst before noon.

Lieut Col A B Cumberlege, Offg Comsr, 1 N gpore Division, returned from the six weeks' privilege leave granted to him and assumed charge of the Office of the Commissioner, Nagpore Division, from Col J B Dennys, Offg Comsr, on the 19th inst, afternoon.

Capt H C E Ward, Depy Comr 4th Class, to officiate as Depy Comr 3rd Class, vice Lieut Col Ashburner, but to revert to Depy Comr 4th Class on the date on which Major M F Ricketts, Depy Commr 3rd Class assumed charge of the Hoshungabad District on his return from furlough.

Major C L R Gleadowf, Depy Comr 2nd Class, to officiate as Depy Comr 1st Class, with effect from the 28th March 1875, the date on which Lieut Col C B Lucie Smith, Offg Depy Comr 1st Class, assumed charge of the Office of the Comr, Narbada Division.

Major M P Ricketts, Depy Comr 3rd Class, to officiate as Depy Comr 2nd Class, vice Major Glasfurd.

Capt H C E Ward, Depy Comr 4th Class, to officiate as Deputy Comr 3rd Class, vice Major Ricketts.

Major W B Thomson, Depy Comr 2nd Class, to officiate as Depy Comr 1st Class, with effect from the 10th April, the date on which Major Glasfurd, Offg Depy Comr 1st Class, relinquished charge of the Chanda District previous to his departure on furlough.

Major C H Grace, Offg Depy Comr 3rd Class, to officiate as Depy Comr 2nd Class, vice Major Thomson.

Capt A Bloomfield, Depy Comr 4th Class, to officiate as Depy Comr 3rd Class, vice Major Grace.

Mr T Drysdale, Registrar Judicial Comr's Court, to officiate as Asst Comr 1st Class, with effect from the 10th Feb, the date on which Mr F Venning, c s, Offg Asst Comr 1st Class, assumed charge of the Balaghat District.

Mr J P Goodridge, c s, Asst Comr 3rd Class, to officiate as Asst Comr 2nd Class with effect from the 5th March the date on which Capt F B Morris, Offg Asst Comr 2nd Class, availed himself of subsidiary leave previous to his departure on furlough.

Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comr 3rd Class, to officiate as Asst Comr 2nd Class, with effect from 1st Feb, the date on which Capt H H H Hallett, Offg Asst Comr 3rd Class, assumed charge of the Jubbulpore Police, but to officiate in charge of Police duties.

Capt R W C H Miller, Asst Comr 3rd Class, and Offg Asst Comr 2nd Class, to officiate as Asst Comr 1st Class with effect from the date on which Mr G J Nicholls, c s, Offg Asst Comr 1st Class availed himself of the two years' furlough granted to him.

Mr D O Meiklejohn, Asst Comr 3rd Class, to officiate as Asst Comr 2nd Class, vice Captain Miller.

The following temporary promotions in the Central Provinces' Police are made by the Chief Commissioner:—

Mr R E Ackiom, District Supt of Police, 5th Class to officiate as District Supt 4th Class, with effect from the 20th Jan 1875, the date on which Mr C F Anderson, Offg District Supt 4th Class, relinquished charge of the Betul Police previous to his departure on Medical leave.

Capt H H H Hallett, Offg Asst Comr 2nd Class, to officiate as Dy Asst Sup of Police 1st Class, with effect from 1st Feb, the date on which he took charge of the Jubbulpore Police, but to revert to Offg Asst Comr 2nd Class on the 27th March, the date on which Major H V Mathias, District Supt 2nd Class returned from furlough and assumed charge of the Jebbulpore Police, from which date Major Mathias will officiate as District Supt 1st Class.

Major T E Vandergucht District Supdt 3rd Class, to officiate as District Supt 2nd Class, with effect from the 1st Feb 1875.

Mr G J Noble, District Supt 5th Class, to officiate as District Supdt 4th Class, with effect from the 1st Feb 1875.

Capt H A Hammond, District Supdt 4th Class, to officiate as District Supdt 3rd Class, with effect from the 15th March, the date on which Major D MacNeill, District Supt 3rd Class, relinquished charge of the Raipore Police previous to his departure on furlough.

Mr D G Proby, District Supdt 5th Class, to officiate as District Supdt 4th Class vice Captain Hammond proceeded.

Mr J M Berrill, District Supt 4th Class, and Offg District Supt 3 d Class, to officiate as District Supt 2nd Class, from the date on which Mr J J Higgings, District Supt 2nd Class, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him.

Capt H H H Hallett, Offg Asst Comr 2nd Class, to officiate as District Supdt of Police 2nd Class, vice Mr. Berrill.

Mr H F Bartlett, c s, Asst Comr, received charge of the Registrar's Office, Damoh 1 istrict, from Sub-Registrar Ram Dyal on the forenoon of the 10th May 1875.

Mr L K Laurie, c s, Asst Comr, received charge of the Registrar's Office, Bil aspur District, from Mr Sarv Prasad, Extra Asst Comr, on the afternoon of the 6th May 1875.

Mr R Oshard, c s, Asst Comr, took over charge of the Raipur Treasury from Mr W Mounton, Extra Asst Comr, on the forenoon of the 12th May 1875.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price to Subscribers, Rs. 2 per Copy; by Post, Rs. 2-4. Subscribers are requested to remit the Price of the Copies subscribed for on delivery of the Books, as it is inconvenient to make out bills for such small amounts. Price to Non-Subscribers, Rs. 3.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.

Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.

Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.

Resolution of the Government of India.

Report of the European Commissioners.

Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.

Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

We have endeavoured, in compiling this Record, to make it as complete as possible; and with this object in view we have prefixed to the report of Mulharrao's Trial an Introduction giving a sketch of the history of Baroda from the conquest of the State by the Mahrattas under Peelajee Gaekwar down to the deposition of Mulharrao. In the Introduction is embodied the chapter of Mr. Aitchison's work (*Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds*, Vol. 6) describing the relations between the Gaekwars and the British Government from the accession of the dynasty founded by Peelajee down to the closing years of the reign of Khunderao.

We have also included in the publication the material portions of the Report of General Meade's Commission of 1873, which has not yet been published in India, although the recommendations of that Commission have been made the ground of the action taken by Her Majesty's Government in dethroning Mulharrao.

Our short-hand report of the proceedings before the Commission of 1875 is much more full than any that has appeared elsewhere; and the notes both of the evidence and of the speeches of counsel have been carefully revised.

The Reports of the Commissioners of 1875, the Resolution of the Government of India, and the several Proclamations issued by the Government of India with reference to the poisoning case, are all given in full; and we believe that the Record contains all the official documents necessary to illustrate the history of the Revolution recently accomplished at Baroda.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BRIGHT—May 22nd, at London, of typhoid fever, H. E. Bright, Esq., late of Bombay.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FERGUSON—May 24th, at Ahmedabad, Mary Isabel, younger daughter of John D. Ferguson, Executive Engineer for Irrigation, aged 20 months.

MANECKSAI—May 25th, at Girgaum, Manockbai, mother of Professor Jadadai Nowrojee, ex-Dewan of Baroda, aged 68 years. Her remains will be taken to the Tower of Silence at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1875.

The announcement in the telegram published yesterday, that the Directors of the P. and O. Company have found themselves unable to recommend the payment of the usual interim dividend for the half-year, will be received with regret by the public, who will be ready to sympathise with the shareholders over the misfortunes which seem now to beset the famous P. and O. Company. The reduction in the mail subsidies is put forth as the first cause of the present state of affairs, but the second reason which is assigned is by far the most significant of the two the telegram alludes to—"the decrease generally in receipts." Competition has effectually done its work, and there is no reason now for the complaint which was at one time strenuously urged by some of the steam companies, that their vessels could not compete on equal terms if the P. and O. Company were allowed to use the Canal. The numerous steamers belonging to other companies have apparently successfully competed with the P. and O. Company notwithstanding the handsome subsidies that the mail steamers receive; and unless the P. and O. Directors lower their fares, as they doubtless could do and still have good profits, and in that way secure the greater number of passengers, the rivalry that has sprung up in the carrying trade between India and England is likely to become more disastrous to the Company than it is now. These remarks are intended to apply to the passenger traffic only. As regards merchandize, the P. and O. Company has suffered from the effects of a ruinous competition which has brought down rates of freight to an unprecedentedly low level, and which has injured the Company without benefiting other shipowners. It is impossible to believe that such excessive competition can be continued over more than a season or two, or that wealthy and old-established lines of steamers will not at last emerge triumphant from the struggle.

The Company is, however, heavily handicapped in its competition with other lines, because it cannot reduce its expenditure without losing the character it has long enjoyed for pre-eminent consideration for the comfort of passengers. There can be no doubt that the P. and O. steamers are better "found" in most respects than any of their competitors, and that passengers expect and obtain far more luxurious accommodation when they travel with the mail than when they make the voyage home in an ordinary "Ditcher." But with good management the handsome subsidy the Company receives ought, one would think, to be sufficient compensation for this greater costliness of equipment as well as for the expense of keeping up a higher rate of speed than the best of the rival steamers running between Europe and India usually maintain. The Directors, of course, know their own business best; but we may repeat the suggestion we made some time ago, that it might be more profitable for them to accept a reduced subsidy for a single mail service by way of Brindisi than to continue in receipt of the present subsidy for a double service, by way of Southampton as well as Brindisi. So far as the public interests are concerned, the weekly mail by Southampton is as obsolete and unnecessary as would be a mail service round the Cape of Good Hope; and we believe the Post Office would do its work more to the public satisfaction, besides effecting a saving of money which would enable it to lower the rates of postage, if it confined its attention to perfecting the arrangements for the conveyance of the mails by a single overland route. As for the Company, we cannot but suspect that the obligation of running a weekly steamer to and from Southampton must make a very big hole in the subsidy; for the difficulty of finding passengers and cargo except at certain seasons of the year must be very great. The dissatisfaction of the Company itself with the results of the Southampton service is shown by the shifting of head-quarters to the port of London, and by the proposals brought forward from time to time to better the prospects of this line by making Plymouth or Liverpool the port of departure. But would it not pay to abandon the subsidy and the regular weekly mail together, and only to start a steamer from Southampton when there are both passengers and cargo to be carried?

The Akbaree administration has always been subjected to a good deal of censure, especially from those very excellent persons who professedly and really in this instance act from conscientious motives, watching perpetually with much anxiety the increased consumption in the presidencies and provinces of India of country liquor, the multiplication of liquor shops, and the large additions to the revenue which are in this way regularly accumulating. The Government of India has no hesitation in admitting that the people do drink every year much more than they formerly did, and has often expressed its anxiety to do nothing towards encouraging the habit. Whilst, however, listening attentively to the memorials and remonstrances of temperance societies, or of virtuous-minded Baboos, such as Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, who has recently memorialised the Government of Bengal on the subject, the Government is utterly unable to put an end to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and must, moreover, reap considerable advantage in the steady increase to the revenue by the increased consumption of such beverages. It is in Bengal, with its sixty-six millions of inhabitants, that the evil effects of drinking habits are said to be more palpable than elsewhere, and it is from Calcutta that the Government has received lately several memorials signed by the leading native and European residents, in which the prevalence of drunkenness is complained of, and of course the usual consequences in misery, wretchedness, and poverty are expatiated on; and the memorialists have the advantage on their side that the truths thus told neither the Government nor any one else can gainsay. Pushed into a corner, the Bengal Government, desirous to do all that is possible towards suppressing the vicious habit of drinking, has obtained the sanction of the Government of India to the introduction into the Bengal Legislative Council of a Bill to amend the law relating to the Excise Department in Bengal. In giving this sanction the Governor-General expresses a desire to reduce the temptations to drink by reducing the number of liquor shops "to the utmost degree compatible with the reasonable requirements of the neighbourhood;" at the same time His Excellency points out "the danger of attempting by measures of undue stringency to suppress the use of stimulants, for such a course would, without doubt, lead to increase of smuggling and illicit distillation."

In these few remarks the whole question raised by temperance societies and philanthropists is stated, for it is precisely as to the proper amount of control actually exercised, or that can possibly be enforced in the sale of liquors, that the errors of the temperance advocates are apparent. Like a great number of other well-wishers, not to say enthusiasts, they consider that the expulsion of evil habits from a civilised community is possible, and they accordingly are for ever proposing to set in motion a variety of schemes for eradicating the evil from society. The Government, however, has to deal with liquors of all sorts simply as an article of trade upon which a heavy duty is levied which yields considerable revenue to the State. The liquor question is, notwithstanding, as serious a matter to the Government as to any of its subjects; but the greater number of difficulties that question causes is dispelled so far as Bengal is concerned, when the discovery is made that the average quantity of spirits consumed by each person during the year among the sixty-six millions of Bengal yields a revenue value of no more than 7 pies per head—a quantity that is almost infinitely small compared with the revenue in England from the same source, which is about Rs.10 a head. It would be misusing the value of these figures to insist that the sale of liquors in Bengal is excessive, or that it has even reached the ordinary wants of the inhabitants. In proportion as the resources of the people increase and the means of communication are multiplied and facilitated, there must be necessarily an increased consumption of intoxicating liquors, and it is very improbable that the enhancement of the duty, or the adoption of all sorts of measures of restraint beyond what are clearly necessary to regulate the trade, would have the effect of changing popular desires. The only result would be that which has actually taken place; some other stimulants, such as opium or ganja, would be used, and with consequences far more serious than those which accompany the consumption of country or other spirits. The Government of Bengal, and the same may be said of the Government of India, of the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, or of the Central Provinces, is not open to the charge of encouraging the consumption of intoxicating drinks. Nor can it be said that a great population like that of Bengal is given over to intemperate habits when it is clear that, as Sir Richard Temple remarks, "the people of these provinces "do not drink more than a wineglassful of spirits "per head in a year." The consumption of spirits in Bengal might certainly be doubled—and, perhaps, quadrupled—without the people becoming drunkards, though the disagreeable prospect is possibly before us that the spread of drunkenness is not likely to be very sensibly diminished.

It is a very easy occupation for a Baboo like Keshub Chunder Sen, who has a reputation for special goodness, to set an example to the whole family of Bengalee Baboos of sensational writing on the subject of drunkenness by such grandiloquent sentences as the following:—"Patriots and philanthropists of "all classes, who are engaged in diverse ways "in ameliorating the condition of the people, "always complain that this great evil se-"riously counteracts and frustrates their "efforts." But such writing frequently misleads, and after all the question is too important to be glossed over with meaningless words which serve little else than to display the vanity and conceit of the writers. The Baboos, however, know only too well that the educated classes in Bengal drink much more than formerly; but they do not seem to be aware that the liquor they drink is imported from England, and it is consumed in the privacy of their own houses, and, therefore, this evil is beyond the power of the Government to remedy. The action of the "patriots and philanthropists" should, in this instance, be directed to personal remonstrances with the offenders rather than to appeals

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BURSTING OF THE MONSOON.

COLOMBO, 25TH MAY.

We are daily expecting the monsoon to burst, of which there is every sign. Last night we had very heavy rain accompanied by lightning and thunder.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, 25TH MAY.

The following is the latest betting :—

75 to 40 against Galopin.
9 — 1 —— Cambaltа.
9 — 1 —— Claremont.
10 — 1 —— Repentance Colt.
100 — 8 —— Woodlands.
100 — 7 —— Balfe.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Commons has rejected by 249 votes against 175, a motion put forward by Mr. Fawcett, condemning the insufficiency of the Government proposal to reform local taxation.

In reply to a question from Mr. Lowe, Lord Hamilton stated that Lord Salisbury fully concurred in the remedies proposed for the grievances of Civilians in the North-West Provinces, which he had no reason to believe were inadequate, and until their insufficiency was proved, it was not his intention to take any special action in the matter.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 3rd instant were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 24TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats prices were barely supported.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera 5¼.
3 per cent. Consols for account 91
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 103
Bar Silver 56½
Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Europa.
The sum of £157,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 25TH MAY. 9-3 A M.

Mail Steamer Thibet, from Calcutta, arrived.

THE Bombay Government has, we hear, under instructions from the Government of India, conveyed the thanks of His Excellency in Council to Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, to Mr. Cleveland, the Government Solicitor, to Mr. J. Jardine, C. S. and to Mr. J. W. Walker, C.S., for their services during the recent Inquiry into the truth of the imputations made against Mulhar Rao, late Gaekwar of Baroda.

WE hear on good authority that Mr. Donald Graham, of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., and Mr. A. C. Oliphant, of Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., are likely to be appointed Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust in succession to the Hon. J. K. Bythell and Mr. G. A. Kittredge, both of whom have proceeded to Europe.

CAPTAIN PRIDEAUX has accepted the post of Second Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Office. Between Aden and Simla at this season no man is likely to hesitate long.

IN another column will be found, forming the latter portion of the excerpts from the proceedings of the Port Trust, the analysis of the water supplied to the shipping by Dr. W. Gray.

IT is expected that H. E. the Governor will leave Mahableshwar for Poona on the 10th of next month, unless more evident indications of the approach of the monsoon should be apparent than are to be seen at Mahableshwar at present.

ON the 26th ultimo, the *Pioneer* told its readers that the proclamation deposing the Gaekwar, which it had published on Saturday, "was in entire accordance with the preliminary announcement made by it on the preceding day." How strange, exclaims the *Friend of India*, and the clever fellows they must have upon their staff!

THE state of the crops and prospects of the season in the several districts of the Central Provinces for the week ending, the 20th instant, is described as being generally the same as in previous weeks. On the whole it has been clear and seasonable, agricultural operations are closed and prices are easy. The health of the districts is reported good, though small-pox is prevalent in some parts, and at one place, Mungeli, cholera has been very severe, but is now abating.

THE Political Resident at Aden has received a despatch from Alexandria from Raaz Pasha, Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, intimating that on and after the 1st of July next a white fixed light will be established on the east side of the entrance to the port of El Weg in latitude 26° 12·45 north and longitude 36° 28 east of Greenwich. This light will be visible at its distance of 15 miles, and all vessels, entering the port of El Weg will after its establishment be subject to a light due at the rate of 20 paras per ton.

THE Akhoond of Swat is reported to be dying. He is an old man of nearly eighty years, and possesses enormous influence over the tribes bordering on our North-Western Frontier as well as over the people within our own border. His two sons are reported to be young men of a worldly type, and not likely to maintain a hereditary hold on the country, which their father had acquired by reason of his character for sanctity. No doubt the death of the Akhoond will be followed by many serious struggles for supremacy amongst the turbulent tribes of which Bunair and Swat are composed.

WE read in the *Journal of the Society of Arts* of a new system of lighting railways by the locomotives which was tried in Russia on the Moscow and Kursk Railway recently, and gave satisfactory results. The apparatus consists of a battery of 48 cells fixed on the locomotive, the electric light illuminating the railway for 450 metres (492 yards) ahead. The system was designed by the chief of the telegraph service of this railway who conducted the experiments in person, and received the congratulations of the Emperor for an invention, which, it is hoped, will have the effect of preventing the collision of trains in the dark.

OUR administration of law in the Presidency towns is still the *Friend of India* fears, very bad, considering the age in which we live. There is at this moment, a case in the Appellate Court of Bombay that has been waiting upwards of two years for hearing, while suitors on the Original Side appear to be fortunate if they can get to trial within 12 months of instituting the suit. In addition to this delay, the proceedings are almost incredibly costly, and nothing but a reform of the most radical order apparently will touch the evil. We should like to see a good report upon the administration of law in the United States.

THE *Pioneer* has received information to the effect that the Burmese troops which have lately been concentrating on the frontier of the Shan States were attacked by the Shans and repulsed. This intelligence appears to confirm the impression that the Shans were disposed to be friendly with the English, on account of the interference of the King of Burmah with their trade. It is also stated as a rumour that the Burmese opinion in the Indian Government wishes to force the King to fight. It will do no harm if this belief should spread so far as the King himself, as he will then probably be the more ready to give way to the reasonable demands of the Viceroy when they are laid before him.

THROUGH an oversight we have been unable until now to acknowledge receipt of a copy of Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir's pamphlet, entitled "The Revolution at Baroda, 1874-75." It is composed of twelve chapters and two appendices, forming in all 96 closely printed pages. The printing is very neatly done as every thing issued from the Bombay Education Society's Press is. We may notice the book at length hereafter. Meantime we would only remark that the work forms an important contribution to the history of the events which have transpired at Baroda since 1874, and contains a good deal of matter of original value written with that care and integrity which many of Mr. Dinshahi's native contemporaries might well emulate.

THE *Friend of India* publishes another long article about the Bengal Famine, and promises yet one more. Is not this rather like flogging a dead horse? The editor of the *Friend* may be glad of the opportunity of letting loose the waters of his wrath, which he has been obliged to keep pent up for a whole twelve month; but he ought to understand that the public is sick to death of the Famine and wants to hear nothing more about it. The editor still harps on Lord Northbrook's jealousy of "Campbell"; but "Campbell" has always been able to take very good care of himself, and, if he is the man we take him to be, he will, now he has got into Parliament, revenge himself on the Viceroy for bygone slights by a merciless criticism of the Baroda policy of the Government of India.

IN the last number of the *Oriental Figaro* we find the following :—

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

FROM OUR ENVOY TO THE COURT OF BURMAH.
MANDALAY, *May 21st*. 1875.

FROM	TO
COL. PERCY WYNDBAG	ORIENTAL FIGARO.

Have carried out your instructions to the letter —Represented myself to King as Sir Douglas Forsyth—His Majesty demanded credentials—Showed him copy of the Baroda Album, upon which he was perfectly satisfied and invited me to tiffin. King has heard of the O. F. I told him it is the *Government Gazette*. He wants 1000 tickets in the Dona Pepa de Vergas lottery—has paid for them in rubies. Have settled the Karennee question and accepted compensation for massacre of Margary. Have also signed treaty agreeing to cede Bassein to the Burmese within three months from date. Ten lakhs is the figure. Forsyth forestalled, will be believed to be an impostor. The good old King, who is easily gulled *and treats clever colonels very well*, will send Sir George to——in a balloon which I have inflated for the purpose. Have contracted to supply the King with five white elephants. Am getting up a Fancy Fair for the benefit of the Burmese wounded in the skirmish with the Sikhs. All-my eye, the Chinese General, who is supposed to have arrested Colonel Browne's advance, arrived with despatches from Pekin. I have accepted his explanation, and five lakhs (cash) as indemnity. Trade reviving. Am concentrating troops on British frontier, and have promised King to head a raid on Rangoon as soon as Bassein is restored to him. King gave me Rs. 10,000 for sending those telegrams to the Calcutta dailies. Did the gonies publish them? Compliments to Caro and Carson. Love to Massa.

THE P. and O. Company have an additional misfortune to endure in the decision against them of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to whom the Directors appealed in the suit brought against the Company in the High Court of Admiralty by the owners of the vessel, the Alcinous, for two causes of damage. The suits arose out of a collision between the two vessels on the morning of the 24th of June, 1873, off the east coast of Ceylon, and about 15 miles from land. The Alcinous was a barque of 345 tons, manned by a crew of 13 hands, and was on a voyage from Mauritius to Pondicherry in ballast. The Hindostan is a large screw-steamship of 3,113 tons register, and about 600 horse power, and was proceeding from Madras for Point de Galle with cargo and passengers. The weather was fine, but slightly hazy, and both vessels had their lights brightly burning. The barque was making seven knots an hour, and the steamer 10 knots. About 2 o'clock on the morning in question the watch of the Alcinous observed a white light several miles off, and about a point on the port bow. Thinking it was a shore light, the captain slightly altered the vessel's course. Ten minutes afterwards the three lights on the masts of the Hindostan became visible, and the steamer was then approaching at a rapid pace. A collision ensued, and the Alcinous sank. The Judge of the Admiralty Court, with the concurrence of the Trinity Masters, held that the engines of the Hindostan ought to have been stopped and reversed earlier; and, treating her as solely to blame for the collision, condemned the company, her owners, in damages and costs. From that judgment the present appeal was brought. Sir Henry Keating, after succinctly narrating the facts, said their Lordships concurred with the Court below in holding that there had been no contributory negligence on the part of the Alcinous, and that those in charge of the steamer were bound, under the circumstances, to have slackened her speed, stopped and reversed her engines, and taken other steps to prevent the collision. They would, therefore, humbly advise Her Majesty to affirm the decision of the Admiralty Court, and to dismiss the appeal with costs.

THE *Friend of India* has the following forcible and, as it seems to us, just remarks on the impolicy of attempts on the part of the Government of India to silence independent criticism. We do not know that any attempt of the kind described has been made by Lord Northbrook; but it is certainly suspicious that the newspapers in this or other side which are most in contact with great officials are edited by men who seem to take a pride in being court-newsmen rather than independent journalists :—

> A persistent attempt is being made to revere the policy of the last 39 years, and to suppress all criticisms of the measures of Government on the part of the press so as disloyal, while any journal in the country that is willing to support the administration, may count upon governmental favors to whatever any extent. There is no one man in India, who may not to-day cover the administration with praise as freely as he pleases, and will not if he chooses, find it to his interest to do so, but let him beware on the other hand how he questions the policy or the acts of the Government does. On the condition that you will praise everything that is done, write as freely as you please; but take care how you do the just right from the immorality of such an understanding which though tacit is as express as though it were reduced to writing, seems never to occur to any one. So absolute is the wisdom that resides in the Executive, that to question it is disloyalty, and will not therefore be tolerated. Your duty a servant of the State, is to support what Governments does, or to say nothing. And this spirit is spreading. The belief is beginning to infect the local Governments of the country, and instead of loyally challenging the opinion of their servants upon the wisdom of their measures, as every administration of real power and high motives instinctively, the men into whose hands the administration has for the time fallen, regard all criticism of their doings as an "official" impropriety, nice perhaps but so naughty that it cannot be tolerated. It is impossible to feel contempt as well as anger at such folly. It is the policy of a Government that ought to wear petticoats, and preside at the Council Board. It is honest and silly. But its influence, everything like the loyal casting of one's self upon public opinion is disappearing. While these tactics are followed towards its own servants, the press is "coerced" with the utmost audacity for as support that able men look for, only from the consciousness that they have a right to command it. It is a grave misfortune for any country when the administration falls into hands of feeble, that it not merely fears to encounter, and therefore attempts to stifle, well-informed criticism, but at the same time courts and secures the support of an ill informed public opinion.

THE *Friend of India* continues to be severe with Sir B. Frere. In its last number we read as follows:—"Sir Bartle Frere is without exception the wildest visionary on Indian finance, in the roll of English statesmen. Thus he seems to have been telling the Manchester men that he advocates direct taxation for India, in substitution of the salt and opium taxes, and the import duties on cotton goods. And he recommends them to send out a Commissioner of Inquiry shall collect such local knowledge to report upon Indian questions, from an independent as distinguished from the official point of view. It seems absolutely impossible to make Sir Bartle Frere understand the conditions under which we have to administer the finances of this country. We have, as every one knows, broken down in an effort, maintained for years, to raise a single million of revenue in the way Sir Bartle proposes, and for the obvious reason that the only class upon which direct taxation can be levied to any purpose, has no existence in India. Having utterly failed, then, in an effort to get one million sterling in the way he proposes, our policy it seems is to throw away the seven millions we get as tribute from China; the six millions we get from salt, without any difficulty; and the import duties on the only article that makes it worth while to retain such duties at all. And we are to cast ourselves for the resulting deficit of 15 millions sterling upon direct taxes! It is difficult to speak without anger of a man who after a life-time in the country, and who has himself held the office of Finance Minister, can talk such downright nonsense. Sir Bartle might as reasonably have told the Manchester men that the Government ought boldly to cast itself upon the resource of alchemy for its revenues. He seems to be quite incapable of grasping the simplest conditions of the case. We have failed in the effort to get even a million sterling in the way he proposes, and from a patent and obvious cause, while we may safely count, it seems, upon getting fifteen millions sterling out of *ilm*, or sorcery, or alchemy, or some other phantasm of his imagination. Although he knows well that he brought the Municipality of Bombay (in spite of its wealth) into insolvency, by his crotchet of direct taxation there, and that the people have had to fall back upon the other system, he would have the Government of India adopt a course that would lead it into bankruptcy within six months."

WE have received the Report on the Census of British Burmah taken in August 1872. The extraordinary delay which has taken place in publishing the returns is due to the failure of the computations made at the close of 1873 when the divisional returns were finally received, which were so incorrect that they had all to be made over again. They are, however, now believed to be correct. The results of the Census show that on the 15th August 1872, the province of British Burmah possessed a population of 2,747,148 souls on an area of 88,556 square miles. The total area within the nominal administration of the Chief Commissioner is estimated at 93,664; but of this 5,000 square miles in the Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan are not included in the Census returns, as there is no established administration in this tract, and any enumeration of its inhabitants is at present impracticable. The previous estimate of the population for the year 1871 had been 2,562,323; but as this was the result of the usual annual population returns, the Census total must not be taken as indicating exclusively the increase during the first eight months of 1872, but partly that increase, and partly a more complete counting. The population returns for 1870 gave 2,491,736, which shows an increase of 70,587 in 1871, or 2·83 per cent. The returns for the previous ten years show an increase of 726,515, or within a fraction of 36 per cent. on the population during ten years. In reviewing the Census the Chief Commissioner considers that the increase is only to some extent due to an alien immigration, though no doubt for many years there has been a very large influx of people into British Burmah and from the Upper Provinces. There is a large native of India element, whose presence affects some of the returns very materially—it disturbs the natural proportion of the sexes, and the relative distribution of the population at the different ages; but from year to year this element may be regarded as constant and non-reproductive, and therefore inconsiderable in treating of the progressive increase of the people. That this increase is mainly due to a natural reproduction among the people, is supported by the extraordinarily large number of children who have been born during the last twelve or fifteen years, and who, according to these returns form more than one-third of the total population. In considering the proportions of the sexes, and the longevity of the people, the immigrant population is a disturbing element. This section of the inhabitants consists almost exclusively of males of the working age—*i. e.*, from 20 to 45,—and, therefore, owing to its presence, the proportion of males to females, and the proportion of adult to other males, are apparently higher than they should be. Eliminating this factor, however, the natural proportion of the sexes in the population of the province appears to be nearly on an equality, the males being slightly in excess. On the point of longevity, it would appear that the period of life is longer in British Burmah than in other eastern countries; but this cannot yet be shown so clearly as the preceding proposition. It requires the lapse of several year to restore the balance disturbed by the present increase of births; and, by the time that this takes place, the current record of vital statistics in the province will probably be sufficiently accurate to afford a safer test than now exists for any theory founded on Census returns. The fact that there is a yearly Census in the province renders an elaborate examination of the figures less necessary here than in other provinces.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPT from the Proceedings of the meetings of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 20th and 22nd instant.

Read letter from the acting Chief Engineer, forwarding designs for chawls, huts, and stables for the approval of the Trustees for adoption on the Port Trust Estate.

Read report of the Land Committee thereon. The Committee does not think it desirable to build huts for the tenants on the Port Trust Estate; but it recommends that one chawl, one range of huts, one single hut, and one stable be built on the designs submitted by the acting Chief Engineer as patterns for all future buildings to be erected on the land. Persons now owning huts which are not in conformity with the Municipal Act to be allowed a certain period before the expiration of which time their buildings should be reconstructed in accordance with the approved pattern. The Committee considers that the pattern buildings proposed to be erected by the Trustees could probably be let without difficulty at a remunerative rent.

RESOLUTION.—The construction of one hut, one range of single huts, and one stable for 20 bullocks is approved and may be commenced after the site has been approved by the Land Committee. The sanction of Government should be obtained to the construction of a chawl.

Considered also demand by the Military authorities for a supply of 25 rockets, &c, at a cost of Rs. 270-15-0 for the use of the Engineering Corps.

Read the following report by the Harbour and Pilotage Committee thereon :—

The Committee considers there is but little likelihood of the life-saving rocket apparatus being of any use about the mouth of Bombay, as it has been provided and maintained for some years, as it is possible that in the event of a storm happening it might be required in the harbour, and as the annual expenditure for practice (which also consumes a supply of fresh and serviceable rockets) only amounts to Rs. 135-7-6, it will be as well to maintain the apparatus efficient, and that the demand may be passed.

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee is approved and should be acted on. The cost of the rockets to be charged in a supplemental budget.

Read Government Resolution No. 360, dated 17th instant, in the Marine Department, informing the Trustees that Government are willing to hire the Dromedary for Rs. 1,000 per mensem; crew, coal, and stores being furnished by Government. The ship to be available for rendering assistance to vessels in distress within the limits of the harbour of Bombay. If these terms are accepted the Superintendent of Marine is authorized to take over charge of the vessel.

RESOLUTION.—The Dromedary may be made over to Government on the terms mentioned. The vessel to be kept in a good condition.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 19th instant, reporting further defects discovered in the Pilot Schooners No. 3 and 2. The cost of repairing the former is estimated at Rs. 1,800 and of the latter at Rs. 1,600 each vessel. Requests that instructions may be given to have these repairs taken in hand immediately.

Read letter from the Superintendent of Marine, forwarding the Master Builder's report on the repairs which it is found will have to be made to make the Pilot Schooners No. 3 and 2 seaworthy.

RESOLUTION.—The repairs to the schooners are sanctioned. Provision to be made in the next supplemental budget. Copy of the Master Builder's report should be sent to Captain Aylesbury, I. N., in continuation of former correspondence, and for any remarks he may wish to offer thereon.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 20th instant, forwarding report of survey on the steam-ship King Arthur, and copy of his letter to Government, suggesting a Marine Court of Inquiry to be held as to cause of the accident to that vessel.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, dated 19th instant, requesting that the Chamber may be supplied with a copy of Dr. Gray's report and statement of the result of his analysis of Vehar water.

RESOLUTION.—Copy of Dr. Gray's report and statement of analysis of the several waters should be forwarded for aid, to the Chamber of Commerce should be informed that the Trustees have requested Government to appoint an officer to enquire into the subject. The Trustees expect that the officer appointed by Government will make further analysis of the water, and also direct his attention to the causes of the impurities of the water in the pipes, in the barges and in the ships. The Trustees understand that the Municipal Commissioner is also prosecuting further enquiries.

WATER SUPPLY TO THE SHIPPING.

No 162 of 1875.

Chemical Analyser's Office, Bombay, 10th May 1875.

From the Acting Chemical Analyser to Government, to the Acting Secretary Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.

SIR,—In the accompanying table I have the honor to submit an analysis of the ten samples of water forwarded with your letter No. 192, dated 26th April, 1875. The analysis of each has been carried out only so far as regards its absolute fitness or unfitness as a drinking water.

2. For the sake of comparison I have entered in the table the results of analysis of (1) a sample of Vehar water drawn from the supply pipe of Grant College Garden; (2) a sample taken from the supplying pipe of the Crawford Market; (3) a sample drawn direct from the main at Carnac Bunder, from which the shipping is supplied; and (4) a specimen from a supply pipe in the Fort.

3. To make the table intelligible it must be understood that waters are mainly classified unfit for drinking by contamination with organic matter, when this is in a decomposing state and in the examination of a sample of water the quantity of this that may be present is estimated as "free ammonia" and as "albuminoid ammonia." It is the figures which represent the amount of the latter that the greatest importance should be attached.

4. On comparing the ammonia determinations, as given in the tables, it will be seen that those of the Grant College and Fort waters are the same, and also that they are much less than those of any of the other samples, thus showing that they are contaminated with organic matter to a far less degree, but still to such an extent as must barely to bring them down to the limits of drinkable water when filtered in the ordinary way. The "free and albuminoid ammonia" determinations of all the other waters from the market to the ships, pass beyond these limits to such an extent as to show that they are no longer drinkable.

5. A progressive increase in foulness will be noticed from Carnac Bunder to the ships, and the increase in free and albuminoid ammonia and chlorine leads me to suspect that water with sewerage that had as the water is when in the main it becomes still worse by the time it reaches the ships. The amount of organic matter is, however, so great that *not only* the water from the barges and ship, but also that from the market and Carnac Bunder should be condemned as absolutely unfit for drinking purposes. The quantity of water sent from ships Nos. 7 and 8 was not sufficient for the determination of chlorine.—I have, &c,

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Bombay, 10th May.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE POONA EXHIBITION OF NATIVE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

(*Poona Observer.*)

THE Poona Exhibition of Native Arts and Manufactures was opened yesterday evening in Wanowlay's Wada, Peit Adituar, in the presence of the *elite* of Poona and some distinguished Native visitors. The following gentlemen were present on the occasion :—The young Chief of Koorundwar, Annasaheb Buttwurdhun, Rao Saheb Narayen Bhai Dandekar, Professors Krishna Shastree, Koropunt, Dajee Nilkunt, Rao Bahadoor Mahadeo Govind Ranaday, Cassinath Trimbuck Telang, Esq., Gunnesh Wassoodave Joshee, Esq., Cassinath Pursheram Gadgil, Esq., Dr. Vishram Ramjee Gholley, Dorabjee Padumjee, Esq., Rustomjee Jemsetjee, Esq., Trimbuckrow Narayen Rajmachiker, Esq., Gungadhur Vishwanath Goklay, Esq., Gungaram Bhaoo, Esq., Mahadeo Moreshwar Kunte, Esq., Babajee Krishna Goklay, Esq., and several other Native gentlemen of Poona and from outstations. The young Chief of Koorundwar presided on the occasion. There were some excellent speeches delivered at the time by Messrs Gunesh Wassoodave Joshee, Cassinathpunt Khurrey, Rao Bahadoor Mahadeo Govind Ranaday, Cassinath Trimbuck Telang and others showing the utility of such exhibitions and their necessity in the present state of Native industry. They regretted that though the collection was small, what they could manage to gather up in the inconceivably short space of a fortnight, yet they hoped that a beginning was made for laying the foundation of an Institution which has proved in other countries, as in England, France and Germany, of immense advantage in rousing people to activity and in introducing improvements in articles of indigenous manufacture. After these speakers, the President in a few and appropriate words declared the Exhibition as opened. After the distribution of *attar, goolab,* and *pan sopparee*, the party proceeded to view the splendid collection laid out in the two Halls. Many of them are really rare articles and the manufacture of which is becoming well nigh extinct. It is impossible to furnish our readers, within our short space, with any thing like an accurate or an exhaustive description of the articles laid out on the table for public inspection. Detailed and descriptive catalogues are in preparation, and will be issued to the public soon.

We shall, however, notice here a few of the most prominent things which attracted our attention.

Four model guns mounted on carriages, and an instrument combining in itself a matchlock, a sabre, a heavy club, a pointed spear, a large knife and a place for writing materials, all within a short space, were exhibited by a Native gentleman of Baroda. They belong, we believe, to the Gaekwar's palace.

Mr. Ganoba Sundhare, the Patwardhans and the other Sirdars of Poona sent also some rare specimens of work and art from their family heirlooms, principally fouling pieces, sabres, and daggers with variegated handles inlaid with gold and silver, ornamental powder flasks, &c.

Mr. Ranchode Velljee, a Native artizan attached to the Workshop of a Native Regiment stationed here, exhibited an exquisitely made Garden Scissor, the latter weighing but a certain grains allowed before the expiration of which time their buildings should be reconstructed in accordance with the approved pattern. The Committee considers that the pattern buildings proposed to be erected by the Trustees could probably be let without difficulty at a remunerative rent.

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W. GRAY, Surgeon,
Acting Chemical Analyzer to Government.
Bombay, 10th May.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE following items of intelligence are taken from the *Pioneer* :—

Nauroz Khan is still hovering about near Michnee, but beyond British territory. It is said that he has given his followers strict injunctions to avoid any complications with the British Government. Three orders have been obeyed as yet, and are not likely to be infringed now for Nauroz Khan's appeals for help and for Government for the other tribes have been refused. The troops have had a slight collision with a detachment under General Gholam Haidar Khan, in which, according to the General's account, they suffered some loss and retired. Letters from the Governor of Herat say they had just captured; and lastly, Rissala Khan Ghilzai is said to have offered terms to Nauroz Khan, and though the chief raised these in a haughty manner, taunting Rissala Khan with his broken pledges in Sirdar Yakub Khan's case, still the fact is important, and a rumour that Nauroz Khan's followers had begun deserting him makes it still more significant. The news from Herat describes Mustaufi Habibula Khan as carrying matters with a high hand. He has commenced punishing the rebels by blowing away Colonels Nabi Khan and Sultan Mahomed Khan from guns. Mir Akbar Ahmed Khan has written complaining that the Mustaufi will not consult him, and is consequently making mistakes. The Amir has sent directions to Habibula Khan to act in concert with the Mir Akbar, and to be careful to punish all rebels severely, and to give liberal rewards to those who remained loyal. The Mustaufi appears to suspect the Shahghasi family and to be supported in this by the Amir. Shahghasi Ata Mahomed Khan has been imprisoned, and on his uncle Shere Dil Khan complaining of this, the Amir wrote to him in a severe manner and directed the Mustaufi to send him to Kabul if he could be spared. The families and adherents of Sirdars Yakub Khan and Azub Khan have arrived at Kabul. The former have been located in the Serai of the late Sirdar Mahomed Hossein Khan, the adherents being dismissed to their homes, and the horses and camels confiscated for Government use. Naib Mohamed Alam Khan has been allowed to return to Turkistan, owing to rumours of disturbances (which some say were fabricated by the Naib himself to ensure his going back) in Maimena and of an unsuccessful attack by the Russians on the Akhal Turkmans. The Naib has thus succeeded in thwarting the plans of Yar Sadik-Azum, raised against himself, but it is said that the Amir has inflicted a heavy fine and warned him that his misappropriations were known to Government. There is a report that at the instigation of the Mir of Maimena, Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan asked permission from the Russians to attack Turkistan and sent one of his Generals Nasur Khan to Sherabad on the Oxus. The Russians replied that the Sirdar might do as he pleased, but in the event of his being unsuccessful, he would not be allowed to return to their protection. The Amir is said to have been indisposed lately and has been holding private durbars, but he does not appear to have lost his vigour. He is evidently much annoyed at the misappropriation of Government revenue which have come to light lately, but at the same time does not intend apparently to be guided entirely by Said Nur Mahomed Sahib, who, as reported in previous letters, has been the chief instrument in exposing these frauds. He has dismissed the Treasurer and the Superintendent of Ostroi and appointed new men in their places. Even Khodai Nazar Khan of Ghuzni has not escaped. In spite of his protestations of innocence he was at last compelled to acknowledge a misappropriation of three and a half lakhs which he is now to repay, but, like Naib Mahomed Alam Khan, he has been allowed to retain his appointment with a warning as to the future.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE LATE ECLIPSE.

(*Saturday Review.*)

IT has been well said that when, in the distant future be written, the wonderful advances in our knowledge of the constitution of the sun, and therefore in our knowledge of star-structure generally, will occupy a large, if not the foremost, place. We believe this opinion to be correct, because, although to many persons the generalizations of Darwin or Thomson, and such practical successes as the electric telegraph, seem to dwarf the revelations of the spectroscope; in the case of the letter instrument the ground is only just broken, and many of the results already acquired marvellous as they are, are as yet but imperfectly understood; while physicists and chemists have not yet realized, as they must shortly do, that in the various stellar bodies which give us light, not only is matter to be studied under conditions impossible of realization upon the surfaces of this planet, but its laws can be investigated under the most simple conditions in celestial laboratory experiments upon the on a stupendous scale. Be this, however, as it may, it is a satisfactory to remember that, when the history of scientific progress in our time comes to be written, the efforts of the English Government and of English Scientific Societies will have to be recorded. The Government, however niggardly it may

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BURSTING OF THE MONSOON.

COLOMBO, 25TH MAY.

We are daily expecting the monsoon to burst, of which there is every sign. Last night we had very heavy rain accompanied by lightning and thunder.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, 25TH MAY.

The following is the latest betting :—

75 to 40 against Galopin.
9 — 1 —— Camballo.
9 — 1 —— Claremont.
10 — 1 —— Repentance Colt.
100 — 8 —— Woodlands.
100 — 7 —— Balfe.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Commons has rejected by 249 votes against 175, a motion put forward by Mr. Fawcett, condemning the insufficiency of the Government proposal to reform local taxation.

In reply to a question from Mr. Lowe, Lord Hamilton stated that Lord Salisbury fully concurred in the remedies proposed for the grievances of Civilians in the North-West Provinces, which he had no reason to believe were inadequate, and until their insufficiency was proved, it was not his intention to take any special action in the matter.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 3rd instant were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 24TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats prices were barely supported.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera 5¾.
3 per cent. Consols for account 91
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 103
Bar Silver 56½
Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Europa.
The sum of £157,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 25TH MAY. 9-3 A.M.

Mail Steamer Thibet, from Calcutta, arrived.

THE Bombay Government has, we hear, under instructions from the Government of India, conveyed the thanks of His Excellency in Council to Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, to Mr. Cleveland, the Government Solicitor, to Mr. J. Jardine, C. S. and to Mr. J. W. Walker, C.S., for their services during the recent Inquiry into the truth of the imputations made against Mulhar Rao, late Gaekwar of Baroda.

WE hear on good authority that Mr. Donald Graham, of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., and Mr. A. C. Oliphant, of Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., are likely to be appointed Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust in succession to the Hon. J K. Bythell and Mr. G. A. Kittredge, both of whom have proceeded to Europe.

CAPTAIN PRIDEAUX has accepted the post of Second Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Office. Between Aden and Simla at this season no man is likely to hesitate long.

IN another column will be found, forming the latter portion of the excerpts from the proceedings of the Port Trust, an analysis of the water supplied to the shipping by Dr. W. Gray.

IT is expected that H. E. the Governor will leave Mahableshwar for Poona on the 10th of next month, unless more evident indications of the approach of the monsoon should be apparent than are to be seen at Mahableshwar at present.

ON the 26th ultimo, the *Pioneer* told its readers that the proclamation deposing the Gaekwar, which it had published on Saturday, "was in entire accordance with the ordinary announcement made by it on the preceding day." How strange, exclaims the *Friend of India*, and what clever fellows they must have upon their staff!

THE state of the crops and prospects of the season in the several districts of the Central Provinces for the week ending, the 20th instant, is described as being generally the same as in previous weeks. The weather has been clear and seasonable, agricultural operations are closed and prices are easy. The health of the districts is reported good, though small-pox is prevalent in some parts, and at one place, Mangeli, cholera has been very severe, but is now abating.

THE Political Resident at Aden has received a despatch from Alexandria from Raaz Pasha, Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, intimating that on and after the 1st of July next a white fixed light will be established on the east side of the entrance to the port of El Weg in latitude 26° 12·45 north and longitude 36° 28 east of Greenwich. This light will be visible at a distance of 14 miles, and all vessels, entering the port of El Weg will after its establishment be subject to a light due at the rate of 20 paras per ton.

THE Akhoond of Swat is reported to be dying. He is an old man of nearly eighty years, and possesses enormous influence over the tribes bordering on our North-Western Frontier as well as over the people within our own border. His two sons are reported to be young men of a worldly type, and not likely to maintain a hereditary hold on the country, which their father had acquired by reason of his character for sanctity. No doubt the death of the Akhoond will be followed by many serious struggles for supremacy amongst the turbulent tribes of which Bunair and Swat are composed.

WE read in the *Journal of the Society of Arts* of a new system of lighting railways by the locomotives which was tried in Russia on the Moscow and Kursk Railway recently, and gave satisfactory results. The apparatus consists of a battery of 48 cells fixed on a locomotive, the electric light illuminating the railway for 450 metres (492 yards) ahead. The system was designed by the chief of the telegraph service of this railway who conducted the experiments in person, and received the congratulations of the Emperor for an invention, which, it is hoped, will have the effect of preventing the collision of trains in the dark.

OUR administration of law in the Presidency towns is still the *Friend of India* fears, very bad, considering the age in which we live. There is at this moment, a case in the Appellate Court of Bombay that has been waiting upwards of two years for hearing, while suitors on the Original Side appear to be fortunate if they can get to trial within 12 months of instituting the suit. In addition to this delay, the proceedings are almost incredibly costly, and nothing but a reform of the most radical order apparently will touch the evil. We should like to see a good report upon the administration of law in the United States.

THE *Pioneer* has received information to the effect that the Burmese troops which have lately been concentrating on the frontier of the Shan States were attacked by the Shans and repulsed. This intelligence appears to confirm the impression that the Shans were disposed to be friendly with the English, on account of the interference of the King of Burmah with their trade. It is also stated as a rumour that the Burmese opinion is the Indian Government wishes to force the King to fight. It will do no harm if this belief should spread so far as the King himself, as he will then probably be the more ready to give way to the reasonable demands of the Viceroy when they are laid before him.

THOUGH an oversight we have been unable until now to acknowledge receipt of a copy of Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir's pamphlet, entitled "The Revolution at Baroda, 1874-75." It is composed of twelve chapters and two appendices, forming in all 96 closely printed pages. The printing is very neatly done as every thing issued from the Bombay Education Society's Press is. We may notice the book at length hereafter. Meanwhile we would only remark that the work forms an important contribution to the history of the events which have transpired at Baroda since 1874, and contains a good deal of matter of original value written with that care and integrity which many of Mr. Dinshahh's native contemporaries might well emulate.

THE *Friend of India* publishes another long article about the Bengal Famine, and promises yet one more. Is not this rather like flogging a dead horse? The editor of the *Friend* may be glad of the opportunity of letting loose the waters of his wrath, which he has been obliged to keep pent up for a whole twelve month; but he ought to understand that the public is sick to death of the Famine and wants to hear nothing more about it. The editor still harps on Lord Northbrook's jealousy of "Campbell"; but "Campbell" has always been able to take very good care of himself, and, if he is the man we take him to be, he will, now he has got into Parliament, revenge himself on the Viceroy for bygone slights by a merciless criticism of the Baroda policy of the Government of India.

IN the last number of the *Oriental Figaro* we find the following :—

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.
FROM OUR ENVOY TO THE COURT OF BURMAH.
MANDALAY, *May* 21st, 1875.

FROM Col. PERCY WYNDBAG | TO ORIENTAL FIGARO.

Have carried out your instructions to the letter —Represented myself to King as Sir Douglas Forsyth—His Majesty demanded credentials—Showed him copy of the Baroda Album, upon which he was perfectly satisfied and invited me to tiffin. King has heard of the O. F. I told him it is the *Government Gazette*. He wants 1000 tickets in the Dona Pepa de Vergas lottery—has paid for them in rubies. Have settled the Karennee question and accepted compensation for massacre of Margary. Have also signed treaty agreeing to cede Bassein to the Burmese within three months from date. Ten lakhs is the figure. Forsyth forestalled, will be believed to be an impostor. The good old King, who is easily gulled *and treats clever colonels very well*, will send Sir George to——in a balloon which I have inflated for the purpose. Have contracted to supply the King with five white elephants. Am getting up a Fancy Fair for the benefit of the Burmese wounded in the skirmish with the Sikhs. All-my eye, the Chinese General, who is supposed to have arrested Colonel Browne's advance, arrived with despatches from Pekin. I have accepted his explanation, and five lakhs (cash) as indemnity. Trade reviving. Am concentrating troops on British frontier, and have promised King to head a raid on Rangoon as soon as Bassein is restored to him. King gave me Rs. 10,000 for sending those telegrams to the Calcutta dailies. Did the gonies publish them? Compliments to Caro and Carson. Love to Massa.

THE P. and O. Company have an additional misfortune to endure in the decision against them of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to whom the Directors appealed in the suit brought against the Company in the High Court of Admiralty by the owners of the barque Alcinous for two causes of damage. The suits arose out of a collision between the two vessels on the morning of the 24th of June, 1873, off the east coast of Ceylon, and about 15 miles from land. The Alcinous was a barque of 345 tons, manned by a crew of 13 hands, and was on a voyage from Mauritius to Pondicherry in ballast. The Hindostan is a large screw-steamship of 3,113 tons register, and about 600 horse power, and was proceeding from Madras for Point de Galle with cargo and passengers. The weather was fine, but slightly hazy, and both vessels had their lights briefly burning. The barque was making seven knots an hour, and the steamer 10 knots. About 2 o'clock on the morning in question the watch of the Alcinous observed a white light several miles off, and about a point on the port bow. Thinking it was a shore light, the captain slightly altered the vessel's course. Ten minutes afterwards the three lights and the masts of the Hindostan became visible, and the steamer was then approaching at a rapid pace. A collision ensued, and the Alcinous sank. The Judge of the Admiralty Court, with the concurrence of the Trinity Masters, held that the engines of the Hindostan ought to have been stopped and reversed sooner than they were, and, solely liable for the collision, condemned the company, her owners, in damages and costs. From that judgment the present appeal was brought. Sir Henry Keating, after succinctly narrating the facts, said their Lordships concurred with the Court below in holding that there had been no contributory negligence on the part of the Alcinous, and that those in charge of the steamer were bound, under the circumstances, to have slackened her speed, stopped and reversed her engines, and taken other steps to prevent the collision. They would, therefore, humbly advise Her Majesty to affirm the decision of the Admiralty Court, and to dismiss the appeal with costs.

THE *Friend of India* has the following forcible and, as it seems to us, just remarks on the impolicy of attempts on the part of the Government of India to silence independent criticism. We do not know that any attempt of the kind described has been made by Lord Northbrook; but it is certainly suspicious that the newspapers on the other side which are most in favour with great officials are edited by men who seem to take a pride in being court-newsmen rather than independent journalists :—

A persistent attempt is being made to reverse the policy of the last 30 years, and to suppress all criticism of the measures of Government on the part of its servants as disloyal, while any journal in the country that is willing to support the Government through thick and thin receives favors to almost any extent. There is not an official man in India, who may not to-day cover the administration with praise as freely as he pleases, and will not if he chooses, find it to his interest to do so, but let any one on the other hand how he questions the wisdom of what the Government does. On the condition that you will praise everything that is done, write as much as you please; but take care how you do the other thing. The immorality of such an understanding which though tacit is as express as though it were reduced to writing, seems never to occur to any one. So absolute a rule exists that resides in the Executive, that to question it is disloyalty, and will not therefore be tolerated. Your duty a servant of the State is to agree, or to say nothing, or to say nothing. And this spirit is spreading. The belief is beginning to infect the local Governments of the country, and instead of loyally challenging the opinion of their servants upon the wisdom of their measures, the administration of real power and high *morale* does instinctively, the men into whose hands the administration has for the time fallen, reward all criticism of their doings as "official" impropriety, nice perhaps but so naughty that it cannot be tolerated. It is impossible not to feel contempt as well as anger at such folly. It is the policy of a Government like ours, and ought to wear, to preside at the Council Board in a bonnet and shawl. Under its influence, everything like the loyal casting of one's self upon public opinion is disappearing. Of these lines are followed towards its own servants, the press is "counted" with the utmost assiduity for a support that able men look for, only from the consciousness that they have a right to command it. It is a grave misfortune for any country when its administration falls into hands so feeble, that it not merely fears to encounter, and therefore attempts to stifle, well-informed criticism, but at the same time courts and secures the support of an ill informed public opinion.

THE *Friend of India* continues to be severe with Sir B. Frere. In its last number we read as follows:—"Sir Bartle Frere is without exception the wildest visionary on Indian finance, in the roll of English statesmen. Thus he seems to have been telling the Manchester men that he advocates direct taxation for India, in substitution of the salt and opium taxes, and the import duties on cotton goods. And he recommends them to send out a Commissioner of literary and commercial knowledge to report upon Indian questions, from an independent as distinguished from the official point of view. It seems absolutely impossible to make Sir Bartle Frere understand the conditions under which we have to administer the finances of this country. We have, as every one knows, broken down in the effort, maintained for years, to raise a single million of revenue in the way Sir Bartle proposes, and for the obvious reason that the only class upon which direct taxation can be levied to any purpose, has no existence in India. Having utterly failed, then, in an effort to get one million sterling in the way he proposes, our policy it seems is to throw away the seven millions we get as tribute from China; the six millions we get from salt, without any difficulty; and the import duties on the only article that makes it worth while to retain such duties at all. And we are to cast ourselves for the resulting deficit of 15 millions sterling upon direct taxes! It is difficult to speak without anger of a man who after a life-time in the country, and who has himself held the office of Finance Minister, can talk such downright nonsense. Sir Bartle might as reasonably have told the Manchester men that the Government ought boldly to cast itself upon the resource of alchemy for its revenues. He seems to be quite incapable of grasping the simplest conditions of the case. We have failed in the effort to get even a million sterling in the way he proposes, and from a patent and obvious cause, while we may safely count, it seems, upon getting fifteen millions sterling out of *him*, or sorcery, or alchemy, or some other phantasm of his imagination. Although he knows well that he brought the Municipality of Bombay (in spite of its wealth) into insolvency, by his crotchet of direct taxation there, and that the people have had to fall back upon the other system, he would have the Government of India adopt a course that would lead it into bankruptcy within six months."

WE have received the Report on the Census of British Burmah taken in August 1872. The extraordinary delay which has taken place in publishing the returns is due to the failure of the computations made at the close of 1873 when the divisional returns were finally received, which were so incorrect that they had all to be made over again. They are, however, now believed to be correct. The results of the Census show that on the 15th August 1872, the province of British Burmah possessed a population of 2,747,148 souls on an area of 88,556 square miles. The total area within the nominal administration of the Chief Commissioner is estimated at 93,664; but of this 5,000 square miles in the Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan are not included in the Census returns, as there is no established administration in this tract, and any enumeration of its inhabitants is at present impracticable. The previous estimate of the population for the year 1871 had been 2,562,323; but as this was the result of the usual annual population returns, the Census total must not be taken as indicating exclusively the increase during the first eight months of 1872, but partly that increase, and partly a more complete counting. The population returns for 1870 gave 2,491,756, which shows an increase of 70,587 in 1871, or 2·83 per cent. The returns for the previous ten years show an increase of 726,514, or within a fraction of 36 per cent. on the population during ten years. In reviewing the Census the Chief Commissioner considers that the increase is only to some extent due to an alien immigration, though no doubt for many years there has been a very large influx of people into British Burmah and from the Upper Provinces. There is a large native of India element, whose presence affects some of the returns very materially—it disturbs the natural proportion of the sexes, and the relative distribution of the population at the different ages; but from year to year this element may be regarded as constant and non-reproductive, and therefore inconsiderable in treating of the progressive increase of the people. That this increase is mainly due to a natural reproduction among the people, is supported by the extraordinarily large number of children who have been born during the last twelve or fifteen years, and who, according to these returns form more than one-third of the total population. In considering the proportions of the sexes, and the longevity of the people, the immigrant population is a disturbing element. This section of the inhabitants consists almost exclusively of males of the working age—*i. e.*, from 20 to 45,—and, therefore, owing to its presence, the proportion of males to females, and the proportion of adult to other males, are apparently higher than they should be. Eliminating this factor, however, the natural proportion of the sexes in the population of the province appears to be nearly on an equality, the males being slightly in excess. On the point of longevity, it would appear that the period of life is longer in British Burmah than in other eastern countries; but this cannot yet be shown so clearly as the preceding proposition. It requires the lapse of several year to restore the balance disturbed by the recent increase of births; and, by the time that this takes place, the current record of vital statistics in the province will probably be sufficiently accurate to afford a safer test than now exists for any theory founded on Census returns. The fact that there is a yearly Census in the province renders an elaborate examination of the figures less necessary here than in other provinces.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPT from the Proceedings of the meetings of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 20th and 22nd instant.

Read letter from the acting Chief Engineer, forwarding designs for chawls, huts, and stables for the approval of the Trustees for adoption on the Port Trust Estate.

Read report of the Land Committee thereon. The Committee does not think it desirable to build huts for the tenants on the Port Trust Estate; but it recommends that one chawl, one range of huts, one single hut, and one stable be built on the designs submitted by the acting Chief Engineer as patterns for all future buildings to be erected on the land. Persons now owning huts are not to be compelled, in conformity with the Land Act to have a certain period allowed before the expiration of which time their buildings should be reconstructed in accordance with the approved pattern. The Committee considers that the pattern buildings proposed to be erected by the Trustees could probably be let without difficulty at a remunerative rent.

RESOLUTION.—The construction of one hut, one range of single huts, and one stable for 20 bullocks is approved and may be commenced after the site has been approved by the Land Committee. The sanction of Government should be obtained to the construction of a chawl.

Considered also demand by the Military authorities for a supply of rocket-poles, &c., to cost of Rs. 270-15-0 for the use of the life-saving apparatus.

Read the following report by the Harbour and Pilotage Committee thereon :—

The Committee considers there is but little likelihood of the life-saving apparatus being of any use about the coast of Bombay, but as it has been provided and maintained for some years, as it is possible that in the event of a storm happening it might be required in the harbour, and as the Committee believe in practice (which also ensures a supply of fresh and serviceable rockets) only amounts to Rs. 135-7-6, it will be as well to maintain the apparatus efficient, and that the demand may be passed.

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee is approved and should be acted on. The cost of the rockets to be charged in a supplemental budget.

Read Government Resolution No. 560, dated 17th instant, in the Marine Department, informing the Trustees that Government are willing to hire the Dromedary for Rs. 1,000 per mensem; crew, coal, and stores being furnished by Government. No ship is to be employed to assist vessels in distress beyond the limits of the harbour of Bombay. If these terms are accepted the Superintendent of Marine is authorized to take over charge of the vessel.

RESOLUTION.—The offer cannot be made over to Government on the terms mentioned. The vessel to be handed back in good condition.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 20th instant, reporting further defects discovered in the Pilot Schooners No. 3 and 2.

RESOLUTION.—The repairs to the schooners are sanctioned. Provision to be made in the next supplemental budget. Copy of the Master Builder's report should be sent to Captain Aylesbury, I. N., in continuation of former correspondence, and for any remarks he may wish to offer thereon.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 20th instant, forwarding report of survey on the steamship Elvig which has been chartered now for Nauroz Khan's appeals for help and shelter to the other tribes have been refused. The troops have had a slight collision with a detachment under Ghazanfar Khan, the Nasir Khan Bilidar, according to the General's account, they suffered some loss and were compelled to dispose of the plunder they had just captured; and lastly, Rissala Khan Ghilzai is said to have offered terms to Nauroz Khan, and though the chief refused these in a haughty manner, taunting Rissala Khan with his broken pledge in Sirdar Yakub Khan's case, still the fact is important, and a rumour that Nauroz Khan's followers had begun deserting him makes it still more significant. The news from Herat describes Mustaufi Habibula Khan as carrying matters with a high hand. He has commenced punishing the rebels by blowing away Colonels Nabi Khan and Sultan Mahomed Khan from guns. Mir Akbar Ahmed Khan has written complaining that the Mustaufi will not consult him, and is consequently making mistakes. The Amir has sent directions to Habibula Khan to act in concert with the Mir Akbar, and to be careful to punish all rebels according to the evidence and records to those who remained loyal. The Mustaufi appears to suspect the Shahghasi family and to be supported in this by the Amir. Shahghasi A'a Mahomed Khan has been imprisoned, and on his uncle Shere Dil Khan complaining of this, the Amir wrote to him in a severe manner and directed the Mustaufi to send him to Kabul if he could be spared. The families and adherents of Sirdars Yakub Khan and Azub Khan have arrived at Kabul. The Amir has been located in the house of the late Sirdar Mahomed Hossein Khan, the adherents being dismissed to their homes, and the horses and camels confiscated for Government use. Naib Mahomed Alam Khan has been allowed to return to Turkistan, owing to rumours of disturbances (which some say were fabricated by the Naib himself to ensure his going back) in Maimena and of an unsuccessful attack by the Russians on the Akhal Turkmans. The Naib has thus succeeded in thwarting the plans of the Sadr-i-Azam as regards himself, but it is said that the Amir has inflicted a heavy fine and warned him that his misappropriations were known to Government. There is a report that at the instigation of the Mir of Maimena, Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan was about to proceed from the Russian to attack Turkistan and send one of his Generals Nasur Khan to Sherabad on the Oxus. The Russians replied that the Sirdar might do as he pleased but in the event of his being unsuccessful he would not be allowed to return to their protection. The Amir is said to have been indisposed lately and has been holding private durbars, but he does not appear to have lost his vigour. He is evidently much annoyed at the misappropriation of Government revenue which have come to light lately, but at the same time does not intend apparently to be guided entirely by Said Nur Mahomed Sahib, who, as reported in previous letters, has been the chief instrument in exposing these frauds. He has dismissed the Treasurer and the Superintendent of Ostroi and appointed new men in their places. Even Khodai Nazar Khan of Ghuzni has not escaped. In spite of his protestations of innocence he was at last compelled to acknowledge a misappropriation of three and a half lakhs which he is now to repay, but, like Naib Mahomed Alam Khan, he has been allowed to retain his appointment with a warning as to the future.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE LATE ECLIPSE.

(*Saturday Review.*)

It has been well said that when, in the distant future the scientific history of the present century comes to be written, the wonderful advances in our knowledge of the constitution of the sun, and therefore in our knowledge of star-structure generally, will occupy a large, if not the foremost, place. We believe this opinion to be correct, because, although to many persons the generalizations of Darwin or Thomson, and such practical successes as the electric telegraph, seem to draft the revelations of the spectroscope; in the case of the latter instrument the ground is only just broken, and many of the results already acquired marvellous as they are, are as yet but imperfectly understood; while physicists and chemists have not yet realized, as they must shortly do, that in the various stellar bodies which give us light, not only is matter to be studied under conditions impossible of realization upon the surface of this planet, but its laws can be investigated under the most simple conditions in celestial laboratory experiments upon the stupendous scale. Be this, however, as it may, it is satisfactory to remember that, when the history of scientific progress in our time comes to be written, the efforts of the English Government and of English Scientific Societies will have to be recorded. The Government, however niggardly it may have been with regard to other scientific questions, has never refused aid to observe total eclipses of the sun. Since the importance of the use of the spectroscope in such observations was demonstrated by the discoveries made during the eclipse of 1868 we have had three such expeditions aided by Government. In 1870, 1871, and in the present year, observers have gone from England, armed with all the appliances of modern science, to meet at their stations friendly rivals from other civilized countries. Both in 1870 and 1871 great advances were made, necessitating more or less complete changes in the method of attack to be adopted when a subsequent occasion presented itself, until, in the observations made on the eclipse which was visible in the Islands in the Bay of Bengal, in Burmah, and in Siam on the 6th of the present month, eye observations have been abolished altogether. The telegrams which have arrived during the present week from the observing parties in the Nicobars and in Siam tell us that, although the weather proved treacherous—the eclipse itself generating a cloud over the stations at Camorta in the Nicobars which prevented all observations during totality, and the sky being hazy in Siam—valuable results have been obtained, and in one of the telegrams sufficient details are entered into to enable us to form an idea of the kind of new knowledge which has been obtained.

To show in what this consists a few preliminary remarks will be necessary. The first application of the spectroscope to the sun by Stokes, Kirchhoff, and Angström showed, as might have been anticipated, that the materials of that luminary and of our own planet are similar, the main difference between the two bodies being one of temperature. Our earth, which must once have shone out as the sun itself, though of smaller mass, has cooled down so completely that, with the exception of the gases, oxygen and nitrogen, of which the atmosphere is at the present epoch chiefly composed, all the other chemical elements as a rule have combined to form the solid crust of the earth and the various organisms which occupy its surface, such combinations having been rendered possible by the cooling. In the sun we find a very different state of things. In consequence of the tremendous temperature, its atmosphere is mainly composed, not of cool metalloids as ours is, but of incandescent metals, such as iron, magnesium, and the like. The detection of this atmosphere was one of the first triumphs of the spectroscope. In the last century the sun as it is familiar to us was supposed to be all the sun. It was thought that the bright surface was due to a stratum of clouds at the extremest upper limit of the atmosphere of a cooled globe like ours. We now know that it lies at the base of an incandescent atmosphere at least half a million of miles high, and surrounds a nucleus which must be hotter than itself. But we know very much more than this; we know the chemical constituents of the lower part of that atmosphere, and in this study we have come across the very remarkable fact that the various chemical constituents are not equally mixed up, but that they thin out, so to speak, in such a manner that although all are present at the surface of the bright layer, or photosphere—that is, at the boundary of the sun as ordinarily visible to us—the atmosphere becomes less and less rich as we ascend, so that at length the only gas which exists there only one chemical element—namely, hydrogen—is present among all the known substances with which we started at the bottom.

The constituents of the sun's atmosphere, taken as a whole, have recently been thus classified by Professor Prestwich :—

1 Permanent Gas...	Hydrogen.		
2 Metals of the Alkaline Earths..	Sodium.	Potassium.	
All the Metals of the Alkaline Earths..	Calcium.	Strontium.	Barium.
3 Metals of the Zinc class	Magnesium.	Zinc.	Cadmium.
All the Metals of the Iron class	Manganese.	Cobalt.	Chromium.
	Iron.	Nickel.	Uranium.
2 Metals of the Tin class	Tin.	Titanium.	
1 Metal of the Lead class (probably)	Lead.		

To the metals of the alkalies in this list may now be added Lithium, which Mr. Lockyer has recently detected.

It will be seen that the metals of the tungsten, antimony, silver, and gold classes are entirely unrepresented, while, if we accept the metalloid nature of hydrogen, there is not a single metalloid on the list, although they have been diligently searched for. But even this is not all. It has been remarked that the bright lines which these vapours thin out, in the manner we have before referred to, in that of the old atomic or combining weights, and not that of the modern atomic weights; this is indicated in the following statement :—

	Old Atomic Weights.	New Atomic Weights.
Hydrogen	1	 1
Magnesium	12	 24
Calcium	20	 40
Sodium	23	 23
Chromium	26	..... 52·5
Manganese	27	 55
Iron	28	 56
Nickel	29	 58

Aluminium is not included in the list, because its order in the layers has not yet been determined by observation, but the principle referred to would place it between magnesium and calcium.

So much then for the chemical constitution of the lower regions of the solar atmosphere. It was found during the eclipse of 1871, as we believe Dr. Huggins, that while the spectroscope and photography quite agreed in their records of this part of the atmosphere, they parted company, so to speak, when the higher reaches of the atmosphere, called by Janssen the "coronal atmosphere," were in question. Photography gave us great extension, exquisite details, and a rugged boundary. Spectroscopy gave us small extension, no details, and a perfectly circular outline. Hence the terms "photographic corona" and "spectroscopic corona," then introduced to represent the idea that, while the light from some of the materials was more competent to impress itself upon the photographic plate, that from the hydrogen was more suited to the eye in the instrumental arrangement employed. This important conclusion gave a new incentive not only to eclipse observations and laboratory researches, but also to an examination of the solar spectrum from a new point of view. Since 1871 some evidence has been communicated to the Royal Society in support of the suggestion that the metalloids or non-metallic elements as a group lie outside the metallic atmosphere. This, if it were established, would at once explain the difference between the photographic and spectroscopic corona; while, fortunately, later researches have shown that, if the metalloids did exist there, the spectrum they would give would probably be invisible owing to absorption, which would be denied to them lower down, because, as they descended by the breaking up of their particles, their light, instead of being confined to the blue end of the spectrum, would be distributed over the whole of it, while in addition it would be enfeebled, owing to mixture with the other gases and vapours in the lower regions.

We believe we shall not be far wrong in ascribing the anxiety of the Royal Society to secure observations of the recent total eclipse, and their appeal to the Government for aid, to the great interest which attaches to the question to which we have referred not only from an astronomical, but from a physical, a chemical, and a geological point of view. Of course there are other questions which would be settled by the way, but the paramount ones were—(1) is a cooling star surrounded by strata, so to call them, in which the complexity of molecular grouping, whether due to compounds of the same or of different elements, increases as the distance from the greater heat at the centre increases? and (2), Near the centre where the molecular structure of the so-called elements which can withstand the terrific heat of the sun's interior is probably resolved, is necessarily of the simplest, what is the exact order in which these molecules of strictly comparable physical constitution sort themselves out by the action of gravity? Could a definite answer be given to the first question, speculation as to the origin of the crust of our earth would be enormously simplified and kept within certain fixed boundary, while it is clear that the second question is, from both a physical and chemistry point of view, in the lower region of the sun's atmosphere we are in presence of a continuous experiment on a gigantic scale on the relative vapour densities of at least twenty metals—an experiment, be it remarked, in which the temperature affords us a guarantee, when the spectroscope a proof, that the vapours are all in similar molecular conditions. To answer these questions the Royal Society looked to photographs of the spectra of both the upper and lower parts of the solar atmosphere, especially in the ultra-violet region, such that the difference between the photographic and spectroscopic corona observed in 1871 might be explained, and the various heights to which the vapours in the lower atmosphere extend could be demonstrated.

Now Dr. Schuster, the chief of the Eclipse party in Siam, has apparently succeeded in photographing the spectra both of the upper and lower parts of the sun's atmosphere. To explain his telegram, we may state that the arrangements adopted by the Royal Society with infinite skill and care were such that each particular kind of vapour in the sun's atmosphere would register itself on a photographic plate; so that, if it extended all around the sun, as in point of fact we know they all do, we should get a ring—a thin one if the vapour extended only a short way about the photosphere, one of considerable breadth if the vapour extended from the photosphere, high up into the atmosphere. Further, while in the case of those vapours which we know to rest on the photosphere, the interior diameters of all the rings would be the same, however great the breadth of the rings might be, if there were any vapour like hydrogen, which we know to be of a low specific gravity and which therefore from no part of the lower atmosphere or enter into the composition of the prominences, these rings would have a greater interior diameter and in this way clearly indicate the different position in the atmosphere of the vapours which gave rise to them. Dr. Schuster tells us that "the prismatic camera shows the rings with protuberances at the edge of the sun, and at each one some of the lines in the ultra-violet without prominences." It is not too soon therefore to state that one of the fundamental questions put to the eclipsed sun has been answered, and although we may regret that either some unexplained delay or ill luck, or both, prevented some of the more delicate work being done, enough has been secured amply to repay those on whom the labour of love has fallen of planning the various expeditions.

The photographs, the fruit of so much labour, will soon be in this country, and if the careful examination of them justifies the hopes raised by the telegrams, the results obtained during the present eclipse will not soon be forgotten, while the methods employed will doubtless supersede all former ones until new successes have been achieved and the various problems have been pushed still further towards solution.

"*Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Douche enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm, and, we venture to say, a permanent, hold on public favour. Its many meritorious applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected, by a delightful process of effusion, which, instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fair fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet. The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wher ver its use is appreciated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8. D. S. KERR & CO. Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE following items of intelligence are taken from the *Pioneer* :—

Nauroz Khan is still hovering about near Michnee, but beyond British territory. It is said that he has given his followers strict injunctions to avoid any complications with the British Government. These orders have been observed, and as not likely to be infringed now for Nauroz Khan's appeals for help and shelter to the other tribes have been refused. The troops have had a slight collision with a detachment under Ghazanfar Khan, the Nasir Khan Bilidar, according to the General's account, they suffered some loss and were compelled to dispose of the plunder they had just captured; and lastly, Rissala Khan Ghilzai is said to have offered terms to Nauroz Khan, and though the chief refused these in a haughty manner, taunting Rissala Khan with his broken pledge in Sirdar Yakub Khan's case, still the fact is important, and a rumour that Nauroz Khan's followers had begun deserting him makes it still more significant. The news from Herat describes Mustaufi Habibula Khan as carrying matters with a high hand. He has commenced punishing the rebels by blowing away Colonels Nabi Khan and Sultan Mahomed Khan from guns. Mir Akbar Ahmed Khan has written complaining that the Mustaufi will not consult him, and is consequently making mistakes. The Amir has sent directions to Habibula Khan to act in concert with the Mir Akbar, and to be careful to punish all rebels according to the evidence and records to those who remained loyal. The Mustaufi appears to suspect the Shahghasi family and to be supported in this by the Amir. Shahghasi A'a Mahomed Khan has been imprisoned, and on his uncle Shere Dil Khan complaining of this, the Amir wrote to him in a severe manner and directed the Mustaufi to send him to Kabul if he could be spared. The families and adherents of Sirdars Yakub Khan and Azub Khan have arrived at Kabul. The Amir has been located in the house of the late Sirdar Mahomed Hossein Khan, the adherents being dismissed to their homes, and the horses and camels confiscated for Government use. Naib Mahomed Alam Khan has been allowed to return to Turkistan, owing to rumours of disturbances (which some say were fabricated by the Naib himself to ensure his going back) in Maimena and of an unsuccessful attack by the Russians on the Akhal Turkmans. The Naib has thus succeeded in thwarting the plans of the Sadr-i-Azam as regards himself, but it is said that the Amir has inflicted a heavy fine and warned him that his misappropriations were known to Government. There is a report that at the instigation of the Mir of Maimena, Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan was about to proceed from the Russian to attack Turkistan and send one of his Generals Nasur Khan to Sherabad on the Oxus. The Russians replied that the Sirdar might do as he pleased but in the event of his being unsuccessful he would not be allowed to return to their protection. The Amir is said to have been indisposed lately and has been holding private durbars, but he does not appear to have lost his vigour. He is evidently much annoyed at the misappropriation of Government revenue which have come to light lately, but at the same time does not intend apparently to be guided entirely by Said Nur Mahomed Sahib, who, as reported in previous letters, has been the chief instrument in exposing these frauds. He has dismissed the Treasurer and the Superintendent of Ostroi and appointed new men in their places. Even Khodai Nazar Khan of Ghuzni has not escaped. In spite of his protestations of innocence he was at last compelled to acknowledge a misappropriation of three and a half lakhs which he is now to repay, but, like Naib Mahomed Alam Khan, he has been allowed to retain his appointment with a warning as to the future.

WATER SUPPLY TO THE SHIPPING.

No 162 of 1875.

Chemical Analyser's Office, Bombay, 10th May 1875.

From the Acting Chemical Analyser to Government, to the Acting Secretary Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.

SIR,—In the accompanying table I have the honor to submit the results of the analyses of waters forwarded with your letter No. 192, dated 26th April, 1875. The analysis of each has been carried out only so far as regards its absolute fitness or unfitness as a drinking water.

2. For the purpose of comparison I have entered in the table the results of analysis of (1) a sample of Vehar water drawn from the supply pipe of Grant College Garden; (2) a sample taken from the supply-ing pipe of the Crawford Market; (3) a sample drawn from the main at Carnac Bunder, from which the shipping is supplied; and (4) a specimen from a supply pipe in the Fort.

3. To make the table intelligible it must be understood that waters are mainly rendered unfit for drinking by contamination with organic matter, when this is in a decomposing state and in the examination of a sample of water the quantity of this that may be present is estimated as "free ammonia" and as "albuminoid ammonia." It is to the figures which represent the amount of the latter that the greatest importance should be attached.

4. On comparing the ammonia determinations, as given in the tables, it will be seen that those of the Grant College and Fort waters are the same, and also that they are much less than those of any of the other samples, thus showing that they are contaminated with organic matter to a far less degree, but still to such an extent as just barely to bring them down to the limits of drinkable water when filtered in the ordinary way. The "free and albuminoid ammonia" determinations of all the other waters from the market to the ships, pass beyond these limits to such an extent as to show that they are no longer drinkable.

5. A progressive increase in foulness will be noticed from Carnac Bunder to the ships, and the increase in free and albuminoid ammonia and chlorine leads me to suspect contamination with sea-water, so that bad as the water is when in the main it becomes still worse by the time it reaches the ships. The amount of organic matter is, however, so great that *not only* the water from the barges and ships, but also that from the market and Carnac Bunder should be condemned as absolutely unfit for drinking purposes. The quantity of water sent from ships Nos. 7 and 8 was not sufficient for the determination of chlorine.—I have, &c.

W. GRAY, surgeon,
Acting Chemical Anal

beheld—a great deep placid expanse of water surrounded by the most graceful architecture, with long lines of steps leading down to it on all sides. These are the elements of the scene, but only its elements.

A large crocodile floated calmly on the surface, which did not prevent some natives leaping into the water feet foremost from the top of one of the neighbouring pavilions, a height of some thirty feet. This was my first crocodile. You remember how vainly we looked for his brethren on the Nile. To-day, too, introduced me to the mina, or Indian starling—a pretty, tame little creature—as yesterday introduced me to the green parrots, here very numerous and self-asserting.

The road to Sirkej led us first past a Gujerattí village said by our guide to be characteristic—and very comfortable it looked under its old trees—then over a wide expanse of plain, overgrown with what they here call the tiger-grass and a bright yellow cassia.

We sent Bernardo, our Portuguese servant, to buy some fruits in the bazaar. He has brought back the custard apple and the guava, neither of which seemed to me good, but I am told that, if one were to eat the former at Poona in the rains, one would think differently. He also brought the water-chestnut (*Trapa bispinosa*), which is largely eaten here, and consumed in immense quantities in Cashmere. I thought it pleasant, but its cultivation is very mischievous to the tanks, which fill up rapidly with mud wherever it is grown, as Sleeman tells us in his pleasant "Rambles," and as I observed for myself to-day in a small tank at Sirkej.

Amongst other subjects about which I have had conversations here with per-ons whose opinions seemed to me worthy of consideration, were the state of the native army, the indebtedness of the cultivators, the amendments wanted to make the examinations for the civil service altogether satisfactory.

We returned to Bombay *viâ* Surat, traversing by daylight all that part of the line which we had not seen on our way north. The traffic-manager, who accompanied us for some hours and gave me much information about the state and prospects of the line, mentioned to me that the population of part of the country through which we passed was 475 to the square mile. It was well cultivated, and covered with timber. One might have fancied oneself in Warwickshire at midsummer, if the grass had been as green as the trees. At the large, bustling station of Baroda, some Afghans, with Jewish faces and skull-caps, were getting horses into the train, and one of the railway officials told me that in the cotton season they have workmen on this line, who have come all the way from Bokhara.

Baroda is, as you know, the capital of the Gaekwar and we at one time meant to stay for a day there; but, in the existing state of affairs, with a change of Residents impending and other difficulties, this would not be expedient.

We went to Surat chiefly to see friends, but found the place much more interesting than we had expected. The Nawab of Beyla met us at the station, and in his train, for the first time, we saw a state-elephant, painted and gorgeously caparisoned. The tombs of the governors of the English and Dutch factories in the seventeenth century took me quite by surprise. They are immense structures, obviously meant to impress the natives with a sense of the greatness of those who here "lay in glory, every man in his own house." It was the same policy which made all the employes of the English factory in those days dine off plate, and have each course introduced by a flourish of trumpets. Our own cemetery is kept in fair order by private subscription, but the Dutch much want attention, getting rapidly overgrown, and having an evil repute as a resort of snakes.

At the house of the Acting Collector I met a large party of native gentlemen, many of them connected with the municipality, a very active and efficient body, as the well watered and clean streets clearly prove.

Here too, in India, my eye first fell on the long rows of huts (lines as they are called), in which the Sepoys live, and the 28th N.I., which is stationed at Surat, is here. As we drove through the town in the evening, a noise of discordant drums and fifes attracted us to a street, in which the preliminary ceremonies of a marriage were going on. It was illuminated from end to end with little lamps, at the expense of the bridegroom below which a crowd, clad in the usual white garments of the country, moved up and down.

At this place, also, I had much instructive talk with a variety of persons, all looking at the country and its people from different angles—with the Commissioner of the division, now on his march through the Collectorate, which he superintends, with the Acting Collector, with the Judge, and with our host, the Assistant Judge, who had formerly been in the political department, and had much that was new to me to tell, especially about Kattyawar. On our way to the station we looked in at the High School, where the "sixth form" was reading Cowper intelligently, visiting also the Nawab of Bayla, and another Mahometan nobleman, who had, like him, married into the Surat family. At both houses we were received with much state—the ceremonies within being partly those you have seen in Turkey, and partly the scenting and engarlanding of which I have already spoken. How I wish we could send home some of the garlands, especially those which are made of jasmine and roses. Some people think the scent of the former (a larger variety than our English one) rather overpowering, but I cannot say that I find it so while the flowers are quite fresh.

As we moved south from Surat, I noted one or two things—*e.g.*, the increasing numbers of the plantain, as we got further into the tropics, the transition from a Gujarattí-speaking to a Mahratti-speaking population, the vast number of iron bridges on this costly but much used line, the fine views of the Ghauts, of which we saw little going north, as they were on the wrong side.

BOMBAY, *Dec. 8th.*—We went this morning with the Secretary to Government over part of the Secretariat, which commands, I suppose, one of the finest sea views to be had from any Government office in the world, and in which the arrangements of the council-room, &c., had of course a certain interest.

Later, we drove round a large part of the town with Dr. Wilson—a great pleasure—to be put in the same class, as going over Canterbury Cathedral with the author of the "Memorials," the Greyfriars churchyard with Robert Chambers, or Holyrood with poor Joseph Robertson. Dr Wilson has been here nearly fifty years and has seen generation after generation of officials rise, culminate and disappear.

It would take too long to enumerate all the things we saw, but I note especially a Shiah mosque, the first I ever looked upon; the street which supplies all Asia with Mahometan books, more being produced in Bombay (by lithography chiefly) than in Constantinople or any other city; a small mosque, which forms the centre of whatever is fanatical and dangerous in the Musulman population of Bombay; a tiny temple of the monkey god Hanuman, and opposite it a much larger one, dedicated to Siva. We walked through the second of these amidst a ghastly but amicable crowd of worshippers, chiefly men from Guzerat. You remember thinking El Azhar one of the most extraordinary places you ever entered. Well, this temple is as much more unfamiliar than El Azhar as that is than St Sophia. The centre is formed by a tank, in which people were bathing, and round which there were, I think, four diff-rent shrines. Sacred cattle encumbered the pathway, while 14 lubbers and filthy devotees squatted about everywhere—one, who was smeared with ashes from head to foot, being pre-eminently unpleasant. What are they doing in that corner ?" said I to a Mahratta Brahmin, naked to the waist, but speaking English perfectly. "Preaching," he replied, "just as in your churches."

In spite of this courteous recognition of kinship, I must say that such a place as this makes one understand a good deal of iconoclastic zeal, both Mussulman and Christian—however much one may be convinced that, in religious matters at least as much as in any other, a short cut is apt to be the longest way round.

Another curious building, which we saw but did not enter, was a temple of those Jains who call themselves Dhoondias, "men of research," and reject idols.

Many of these remarkable objects were, by the way, either on or near the very line of road which we drove along, on the evening of the 28th ult., and which I have noted as inferior in picturesque effect to Cairo.

A pleasant little dinner concluded the evening, in the course of which many were discussed by persons whose opinions it was interesting to hear—as, for instance, the tone of the vernacular press, the character of the first generation of educated natives the nature of the political rocks ahead in India, if any, &c.

Apropos of a recent circular of the Government about European graves, a striking epitaph was cited, which ran somewhat as follows:—"Here lies the body of ——, whose last wish—put a stone over me, and write upon it that I died full of every grace—has been fulfilled."

One of the party mentioned that he once had to send his horse ninety-three miles to be shod, and that from a town of 13,000 inhabitants. It was a black soil district and the natives did not protect their horses' feet.

Our host put into my hands a volume of the Bombay records, containing amongst other things, Sir Arthur Wellesley's holograph despatch to Mr. Jonathan Duncan, after the battle of Assaye, in which he informs him that he has "completely" defeated the armies of Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar.

Dec. 9th.—We were up long before day, and off to see the Colaba observatory, which is chiefly important for its magnetic and meteorological work. Mr. Chambers, its distinguished head, showed us over it; and here, too, we saw the beautiful planet which had given us so much pleasure on the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, shorn of her beauties, and like a small black pea on the disc of the sun.

I leave Bombay with a much stronger impression than I had of its great Asiatic as distinguished from merely Indian importance. It is, and will be, more and more to all this part of the world what Ephesus or Alexandria were to the eastern basin of the Mediterranean in the days of the Roman Empire.

I wish I could give it a fortnight, and be allowed to pick Dr. Wilson's brains all the time; but the "limitations of existence" say no to that.

* * * * * *

And now, before we turn our faces towards Northern India, is there anything which has struck me much, and which I have forgotten to note?

Female Beauty.—I have seen none unless a monkey of some ten summers, who begged from us at Ahmedabad, might claim to be an exception. Many admirable figures there are, no doubt. The peasant woman, walking into Surat in the morning, with loads on their heads, and undraped more than half way up the leg, were certainly very finely formed. Further north, we found them wearing a hideous petticoat.

The Bombay Markets.—An admirable building, and most instructive, if one went there, as I must try to do when I return, with some one who knows well the various products of the country—fruit vegetables, and seeds. We bought a large jar of splendid Bagdad dates for a rupee.

Types for Character.—Three young civilians, of from four to six years' standing, in different places, and having had different trainings. Are these the men with reference to whom some persons tell us that the competitive system has been a failure? If so, I *should* like to know what result they would call a success!

Bombay Cathedral.—Part of it the oldest, or about the oldest ecclesiastical building in India, and very ugly—the modern additions very much better. The service was choral but the singing might easily have been improved. It was curious to see the punka for the first time as an article of church furniture.

Life at a Station with few Europeans.—The game of Badminton in the early morning—the keen interest of every one in his own work—the anxious watching for the arrival of the English mail—the young civilian, landed just a fortnight, and starting for "the districts," to see the kind of work he is hereafter to do.

I—— will say he has not had enough of birds, beasts, &c.; so I will note having seen, at Ahmedabad, the beautiful Sarus crane—the creature which is said to die if its mate is killed, and which is accordingly spared by all but the most brutal. Of jackals we have heard many. At Surat they held a Council close by, while we were at dinner, and I am sure all but resolved to invite themselves in. The little trotting bullocks, like Shetland ponies, and going about the same pace in a light cart, at that place; the Mysore bullocks, with erect, antelope-looking horns, in the streets of Bombay; the great buffaloes, wallowing as they do in the Pontine Marshes; a few fireflies at Matheran; the coppersmith bird, which makes a noise like hammering metal, have been, in addition to others, mentioned in their proper place—the live creatures, other than human, which have struck me most.

"TIMOTHEE TRIMM."

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

In M. Napoleon (or Leo) Lespes, better known as Timothee Trimm, Parisian journalism has lost not indeed a great writer, but one of extraordinary sprightliness and versatility. M. Lespes also possessed that rare gift which consists in choosing subjects to hit the popular taste, or rather in taking advantage of the topics which every day brings forth but which few writers are diligent enough diurnally to master. He was a devotee of *actualités*. During ten years he performed the task, of which newspaper writers alone can comprehend the difficulty, of writing regularly every morning a *chronique* three columns long on the leading events of the day: and, what is more, he did this in such wise as to make of these *chroniques* the most attractive feature of his paper. Where lay his secret?—for erudition he had none. His borrowed enormously from books of reference, anecdotical dictionaries, and files of deceased newspapers; but nobody ever accused him of plagiarism, because he served up the fruits of his hasty reading with a garnishing of remarks all his own; and though he had a wondrous knack for eking out his "copy" by means of large type, short lines, and broad spaces, he could by no means be called a "penny-a-liner," for he never dragged in phrases for the mere sake of padding. His style was conversational, pungent, and funny. He always went straight to the point, arrested the reader's attention at the first line, and carried him on easily to a finish, which always seemed to come too soon. When it is considered that the *Petit Journal* and the *Petit Moniteur*, for which Timothee Trimm chiefly wrote, were non-political papers, and that if he had introduced into his *chroniques* the faintest dash of political allusion, he would have run the risk of seeing his papers suppressed, the wonder at his prowess becomes heightened, though it is fair to add that he had to deal in this respect with an exceptional public. Parisians are the only civilized people on earth who can be interested every day by a man who avoids expressing any opinion on the topics which most agitate the world. Timothee Trimm concealed his beliefs to the end. The Bonapartists claimed him for their party, the Republicans are equally sure that he belonged to them, and the Royalists never treated him as a foe; the fact being that he had a good word to say for everybody, and would not even admit that Communist writers should be expelled from the Société des Gens de Lettres on account of their opinions. Two years ago his speech from the chair of the Society on the motion for expunging the names of Rochefort, Vallès, Vermersch, and Grousset from the books was as refreshing a piece of good-humoured pococurranteism as one could have wished to hear.

Leo Lespes was born at Bouchain in 1815, enlisted at twenty, and after carrying the knapsack for seven years, climbed into literature by its steepest side. He had no patrons, and, as he ruefully confessed it, not quite orthography enough to commend his contributions to editors at first sight. He "made copy," as they say over the Channel; became reporter, runner, editorial drudge; but by keeping his wits about him gradually picked up the education which he had lacked, and in due time was enabled to write out tales and sketches, one of which, containing a compliment to some personage connected with wine-growing, procured him a present of a bottle of Johannisberg, which proved the most important gift he ever received in his life. One should have heard him tell the story of this wondrous bottle; which came to him covered with cobwebs, and pasted certificates proving the many princely cellars through which it had passed. It was so glorious a bottle that Leo Lespes hired a square foot of cellar to keep it in, and there it lay for three years, its owner dreaming of it with emotion, and resolving it should never be profaned by a corkscrew till he became a millionaire—a prospect then more remote, one day, however, poverty having knocked hard at the journalist's door, and there being absolutely nothing in his pockets to buy dinner with, he he thought him of his bottle, fancying that its golden liquor might, perhaps as many francs into his head, and inspire him with one of those "ideas" which make the fortune of an author. Not without great reluctance was the precious flask brought up, and with a pathetic sigh the cork was drawn; but lo! no sooner had the wine touched Lespes' lips than he recognized it as having become vapid from age and not worth a rap. The silent anguish of the half-hour that followed this discovery was fearful; but, after all this, the wine did its work, begot the "idea" that Lespes was seeking. Gently pouring back the contents of his glass into the bottle, the journalist replaced the cork, collected the chips of sealing-wax, melted them and spread them over the top, which he then carefully rubbed in with the cinders of the grate; and, all this done, he sat down and wrote as follows to the poet Lamartine, then (1848) Minister for Foreign Affairs:—"Illustrious Citizen,—I call your attention into the foreign Powers couched in terms of the most exalted patriotism, has filled my heart with admiring emotion. I am but a poor journalist, but I cannot resist the temptation of offering you the only treasure in my possession—the accompanying bottle of wine, which I am told was made to enliven the tables of those who wear crowns of gold or laurel." Lamartine invited Leo Lespes to dinner, and graciously told him that his Johannisberg was the best delicate of the season. Soon afterwards the poet gave the journalist a more practical proof of his gratitude, in the shape of an appointment to go and report on the condition of a distressed wine-growing district in Burgundy. This was the turning point in the life of Lespes, and from time he cantered on briskly enough to fortune and success till he met with Moise Millaud, the founder of the *Petit Journal*, who selected him to write the *chroniques* which ensured to a sale of 2,000 a year. By-and-by M. Dalloz, of the *Petit Moniteur* came, and outbid M. Milland by offering Timothee Trimm £4,000. The war and siege of Paris put an end to this engagement, and also indirectly brought about the death of Timothee Trimm, who fell a victim to dietary principations, which developed the germs of a disease from which he was beginning to suffer.

In personal appearance, tastes, and manners Timothee Trimm was a thorough Bohemian—fat, jolly, and bluff, with a laugh that filled a room and seemed to clear the air around him. At the full tide of his fortunes he wore a velvet coat and waistcoat, very loud pantaloons, scarlet satin neckties, and a profusion of massive jewellery. He was a prodigious eater and a refined gourmet, sharing his high gastronomic reputation with M. M. Charles Monselet and Eugene Chavette, who both happily survive him. He was also as recklessly generous a spendthrift as Alexandre Dumas, and, even when money flowed prosperously towards him, continually found himself in straits, from which he was often wont to emerge by devices which stamped him as a practical joker of rare order. A tradesman having long dunned him for a bill, Lespes one day wrote in dejected terms appointing an interview for the morrow, and mysteriously promising that payment should be effected "at no matter what sacrifice of personal dignity." The tradesman on calling at the hour fixed found Lespes sitting in a room stripped of its furniture, and clad in nothing but a pair of bathing drawers. "I have parted with my most indispensable garments to do honour to my obligations," said Lespes, handing him a heap of bank-notes. "and now all I ask is that you give me your arm for a walk down the Boulevards in order to prove that you think me an honest man."

A last anecdote will paint the character of the good-humoured, genial wit, who has left none but friends behind him, and who will probably be remembered more for his friendship than for his writings. One day Lespes being at work on a play, was disagreeably intruded on by a creditor who announced his intention of not departing till he was paid. Parley proved useless; the creditor planted himself on a chair, and Lespes beheld him with consternation draw bread and cheese from his pockets as though to fortify himself against events. Several hours glided by; Lespes had resumed his writing and finished an article. The creditor showed no signs of moving, and, from the glances which he cast at a sofa, was evidently speculating what kind of bed it would make. Suddenly Lespes rose, and with bits of newspaper began carefully blocking all the apertures through which air could come into the room. He then made preparations for lighting a charcoal fire; but before applying the match pasted on the wall, just opposite the creditor's eyes, a paper thus laconically worded: "Take notice, that we died of our own will." "What are you doing?" exclaimed the creditor uneasily. "Your society would render life intolerable, so we are going to commit suicide together," answered Timothee tranquilly. Needless to say that the creditor decamped.

BANKS.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
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